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Established 1887



British police officer watches over a mobile voting booth in Tokom Farm, Rhodesia, as blacks from the area line up to cast their ballot on the first day of the independence election.

Saudis Plan Oil Flow Cut This Year

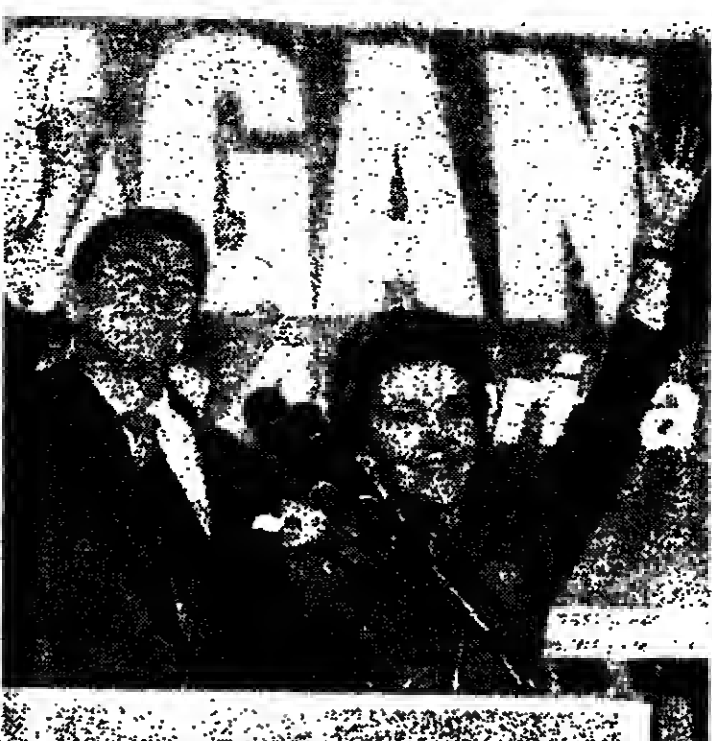
By Yousef M. Ibrahim

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, Feb. 27 (NYT) — A senior official said here yesterday that Saudi Arabia will reduce its oil production by one million barrels a day some time this year.

Speaking in a wide-ranging briefing on Saudi domestic and foreign policies, the official stressed that Saudi Arabia disapproves of any permanent U.S. military presence in the Gulf region, although noting that the Soviet Union has established and is expanding a large military base at Aden, capital of neighboring Marxist-ruled Southern Yemen.

In Washington, Department of Energy spokesmen were not available to comment on the Saudi plans to curtail oil output.

The Saudi official, a policy-maker in the government who asked to remain anonymous, disclosed that Moscow had requested permission to send military planes over Saudi territory on the way to Southern Yemen and had been authorized to do so.



Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, acknowledge the cheers of supporters Tuesday night after the former California governor won the Republican presidential primary in New Hampshire.

Carter Defeats Kennedy

Reagan Wins Easily In New Hampshire

By Richard Bergholz

MANCHESTER, N.H., Feb. 27 (LAT) — Ronald Reagan scored a smashing victory over his Republican rivals in the first major presidential primary yesterday, while President Carter beat Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts on the Democratic side as expected, but it was closer than predicted.

The victory was doubly sweet for the 69-year-old former California governor. "This was the first," he beamed to cheering supporters, "and it sure was the best."

Four years ago, Mr. Reagan lost a New Hampshire cliff-hanger to then President Gerald Ford, and then suffered through one primary loss after another until he finally managed to get back into the running.

This time, after losing in the Jan. 21 Iowa precinct caucuses and trailing in some public opinion polls, Mr. Reagan won convincingly over the man the pollsters had been heralding as the Republican Party's front-runner, former Ambassador to the United Nations George Bush.

Had 2 Victories

Mr. Bush conceded defeat a few hours after the polls closed, telling supporters, "Don't be disappointed. We won two and lost one." He referred to his victories in the Iowa caucuses and the Puerto Rican primary.

Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee was third and Rep. John Anderson of Illinois was fourth in the Republican voting. Former Gov. John Connally of Texas, Rep. Philip Crane of Illinois and Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas trailed far behind.

In the Democratic voting, Gov. Edmund Brown of California was a distant third and Lyndon LaRouche and Richard Kay were fourth and fifth, sharing only 3 percent of the vote.

With all 299 precincts reporting, the Republican standings showed: Mr. Reagan: 72,734 votes, 50 percent; Mr. Bush: 33,304, 23 percent; Sen. Baker: 18,760, 13 percent; Rep. Anderson: 14,622, 10 percent; Rep. Crane: 2,633, 2 percent; Mr. Connally: 2,215, 2 percent; Sen. Dole: 608 (percentage not calculated).

On the Democratic side, the standings were: Mr. Carter: 53,586 votes, 49 percent; Sen. Kennedy: 41,540, 38 percent; Gov. Brown: 10,727, 10 percent.

Dole May Quit

The returns made some of the trailing candidates consider retirement from the race. Sen. Dole told reporters in Washington that he probably would not enter any more primaries, but that he would keep his date with other candidates at a public forum in Columbia, S.C., tomorrow night.

Sen. Baker scoffed at intimations that the race was over and said, "We're now on our second set of front-runners and there will be more."

Gov. Brown said he would abandon the campaign in Massachusetts next week and in Alabama, Georgia, Florida and Illinois in the weeks to come, and would concentrate on the presidential election.

James Lake, resigned when Mr. Sears left.

Mr. Bush, who had campaigned longer and harder in New Hampshire than anyone else, said of Mr. Reagan's victory: "He did a good job. He beat me soundly, fair and square."

Sen. Kennedy ran closer to Mr. Carter than the pre-election polls had shown. He was 25 percentage points behind the president in a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Reagan Re-Emerges As Favorite in Race

By Hedrick Smith

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (NYT) — By charging back from last month's upset defeat in Iowa with a convincing victory in New Hampshire yesterday, Ronald Reagan has not only re-established himself as the Republican favorite but damaged all of his rivals and put strong pressure on his leading challenger, George Bush, to make a comeback next week in Massachusetts.

The size of Mr. Reagan's victory margin was a serious setback for Mr. Bush. The former CIA director had cherished hopes of victory, or at worst a close loss, to set up a potential sweep of the New England primaries. Early next month, the political battleground shifts to the South, a region of traditional Reagan strength that was being eroded until yesterday by the momentum of Mr. Bush's victory in the Iowa precinct caucuses Jan. 21.

Nonetheless, a sudden shake-up in the high command of the Reagan campaign, announced yesterday afternoon, could sow confusion and at least temporarily deprive the former California governor of the full momentum of his New Hampshire victory. At the same time, Mr. Bush moves into ideologically more favorable terrain next week in Massachusetts, where Republican Party professionals consider his campaign stronger than it was in New Hampshire.

Baker Short of Goal

From Mr. Bush's standpoint, a big disappointment that turned up in a New Hampshire survey was that people who voted for then-President Gerald Ford in his narrow victory over Mr. Reagan in the state in 1976 did not concentrate their support behind Mr. Bush. Instead, they scattered their votes among Mr. Bush, Sen. Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn.; Rep. John Anderson, R-Ill.; and Mr. Reagan. By contrast, Mr. Reagan retained three-fourths of his 1976 voters.

And by gathering strong support across much of New Hampshire with his vigorous personal campaigning — in contrast to his aloof tactics in Iowa — Mr. Reagan hastened the process of thinning the Republican field. The results came close to knocking out such long-shot contenders as Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., and Rep. Philip Crane, R-Ill.

Sen. Baker dipped perilously below the 15-percent vote that his strategists had privately reckoned as the minimum level necessary to retain the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Raid on Dominican Mission In Bogota; U.S. Envoy Held

BOGOTA, Feb. 27 (AP) — A dozen attackers shot their way into a reception at the embassy of the Dominican Republic today, taking an estimated 30 diplomats hostage, police said.

One Colombian soldier was reported killed by the raiders, apparently leftist guerrillas, and at least five other persons outside the embassy were reported wounded. It was not known whether anyone inside the building had been wounded.

It was reported that among those being held hostage were the American, Swiss, Austrian, Mexican, Uruguayan and Brazilian ambassadors.

The first valleys were believed to have been fired by snipers in positions at the university, authorities said, and were answered by police gunfire. Police reported three persons and two policemen wounded.

The radio broadcast quoted eyewitnesses as saying the attackers apparently were members of the leftist guerrilla group the Workers' Self-Defense Movement. The organization is Colombia's most active urban guerrilla group and aligns itself with Chinese communism.

Israeli Civilians Raid Arab Town

HALHOU, Occupied West Bank, Feb. 27 (UPI) — Ultra-nationalist vigilantes from a nearby Israeli settlement raided this Arab town early today, breaking the windows and slashing the tires of about 30 cars and threatening residents at gunpoint, townspeople and municipal officials said.

The 2 a.m. attack was the latest in a series of clashes here and in nearby Hebron, where a 23-year-old Israeli settler was murdered last month. Today's violence appeared to be part of a vendetta by Jewish civilians from the Kiryat Arba settlement, who have demanded the right to move into houses in exclusively Arab Hebron. Halhou has been the scene of demonstrations against the occupation of the West Bank by Israel.

Carloads of armed men swept through the town smashing the windows of parked automobiles with rifle butts and hammers.

Brezhnev Meets Hammer

Soviet Pullout Said to Rest On U.S. Pledges, Influence

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Feb. 27 (NYT) — President Leonid Brezhnev reportedly told a visiting U.S. industrialist, Armand Hammer, today that Soviet troops could be withdrawn from Afghanistan if the United States used its influence to stop support for the rebels there.

Mr. Hammer, who spent two hours with Mr. Brezhnev today on a business mission, said that the Soviet leader "felt that Afghanistan's problems could be solved if the United States and the countries surrounding Afghanistan would guarantee that they would use their influence to see there was no interference from outside on the internal affairs of Afghanistan."

Last Friday, Mr. Brezhnev put the demand more strongly in a speech in the Kremlin, saying that the Soviet troops would begin to leave Afghanistan as soon as the United States and others guaranteed an end to all forms of outside interference.

It was not clear whether Mr. Hammer's report indicated a softening in the Soviet position. The Russians normally do not use unofficial channels to make serious diplomatic initiatives, and diplomats here expressed caution. Tass reported the meeting today but not the remarks cited by Mr. Hammer.

Briefs Ambassador

The 81-year-old businessman, who is the chairman of Occidental Petroleum Corp., has done business with Soviet leaders since Lenin. He briefed the U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, Thomas Watson Jr., on his meeting today. Mr. Watson reported the encounter to the State Department, which said after Mr. Brezhnev's speech last Friday that Soviet troops were the main source of outside interference in Afghanistan.

Yesterday, President Carter called on the Russians to withdraw all of their troops from Afghanistan, and to join the United States and other countries in guaranteeing its neutrality.

Mr. Hammer said that he had suggested to Mr. Brezhnev that the time was right for negotiations and that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance of the United States and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko of the Soviet Union should meet soon to start them. "He said that was a good idea and made a note of it," Mr. Hammer said.

His main purpose in coming, he said, was to dissuade Russians from retaliating for President Carter's decision Monday to embargo Occidental's shipments of phosphate products, used in fertilizer, to the Soviet Union this year.

Mr. Hammer said that he met this afternoon with Nikolai Patolichev, the Soviet foreign trade minister, and that the problem would be discussed further by Soviet and U.S. negotiators in Helsinki next week.

Under a 20-year agreement concluded with Occidental in 1973, the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Mugabe Flies to Mozambique

Rhodesian Blacks Jubilant In Vote for Independence

ALISBURY, Feb. 27 (UPI) — Hundreds of thousands of black voters ignored poor weather today to crowd polling stations and dance the capital's streets during the first day of the three-day Rhodesian independence election.

But guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe sounded a sour note on the otherwise festive atmosphere by telling his allies, then suddenly flying off to Mozambique. His spokesman said Mr. Mugabe made the trip to consultations on his election position with neighboring African states and would not return before Sunday.

British spokesman Nicholas Fenn said the trip surprised the British government, Lord Soames.

"The future of Zimbabwe is being decided here, not elsewhere," he said. "We certainly expect him back in time for the results."

Mr. Mugabe's spokesman said he would lead a guerrilla force to the first with Mozambique President Sam Nujoma, then fly to Dar es Salaam tomorrow for similar discussions with Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, chairman of the front-line states, who has said he would recognize the Rhodesian elections only if Mr. Mugabe won.

Voting is Smooth

The first day of polling went smoothly with a record turnout and no major incidents reported, although police in Salisbury said that in one instance they used tear gas to disperse several hundred of Mr. Mugabe's supporters who allegedly

Soviet Strategy

The Soviet strategy in the Gulf region, the Saudi official said, appears to be aimed at inducing Gulf oil producers to supply oil to East European nations because of an approaching decline in domestic Soviet oil production.

The Saudi official portrayed the decision on curtailing oil production as part of a carefully balanced course that Saudi Arabia is trying to steer between its ties with the West and its obligations as a major power in the Arab, Islamic and Third Worlds.

"I expect that we will drop back to 8.5 million barrels a day some time this year," the official said. He declined to pinpoint a specific time for the move, suggesting that the timing would depend on stabilizing oil prices and restoring a balance between supply and demand in world markets.

Last July, Saudi Arabia raised its oil production on a temporary basis, by a million barrels to a daily level of 9.5 million barrels to make up for the West's loss of oil from revolutionary Iran. The move was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Tito 'Sinking Fast'

BELGRADE, Feb. 27 (Reuters) — The condition of President Tito, who is hospitalized with kidney, heart and lung problems, is deteriorating rapidly, official sources said tonight.

The sources said that the 87-year-old Yugoslavian leader had been close to death for the last three days and that his condition was worsening. Marshal Tito has pneumonia, a gradually weakening heart and kidney failure.

Earlier today, Marshal Tito's doctors disclosed for the first time that he was suffering from a loss of blood. Sources said that there was internal bleeding from small blood vessels, or capillaries, a dangerous symptom.

"It is very hard to express this, but the president is sinking fast," an official said.

The president, whose left leg was amputated Jan. 20 after an unsuccessful operation to clear an artery blockage, has been fed intravenously in recent days and has been conscious only part of the time. Official sources said that they believed that Marshal Tito's death was imminent, perhaps only days away.

A medical bulletin issued today in Ljubljana, where Marshal Tito is hospitalized, said that there had been no change in his general condition, except that "a tendency toward bleeding" had become more evident.

It was the first time that the doctors had mentioned hemorrhaging. In a bulletin yesterday, they said that they had failed to relieve his pneumonia and that frequent disturbances of his heart rhythm had been noted.

In addition, Marshal Tito's kidney functions had been taken over by a dialysis machine. Each of his ailments is serious enough to cause death.

"In addition to occurrences in the lungs and heart, which were mentioned yesterday, a tendency toward bleeding has also become more evident," today's bulletin said. "Further intensive measures of treatment are continuing." An official described the president's condition this morning as very bad.

Turkish Leftists Kill Police Chief

ISTANBUL, Feb. 27 (AP) — Leftist gunmen assassinated a police chief at a bus stop in suburban Istanbul today, police reported. It was the latest attack on security forces by leftist militants opposed to Premier Suleyman Demirel's center-right government.

Police sources said that the official, Mehmet Pak, was struck by pistol fire during rush hour in the Okmeydan district and died on the way to a hospital.

Back Home, Russians Learn Reality Of Casualties in Afghanistan

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, Feb. 27 (LAT) — The photograph of the young Russian soldier in a new black mourning frame. His mother has a certificate saying that he died a hero, defending his homeland.

Death in war is no stranger in this country. It is hard to find a Soviet family that was not touched by the slaughter of World War II, and even today there is an honest, grass-roots pride in those 20 million war dead.

However, a close friend of the grieving Russian mother said that she feels no pride in helping to ease her sorrow as she gazes at the photograph of her son. Despite what the death notice says, she has told this friend that she does not think Afghanistan is worth dying for.

The reaction is that of only one woman. It may or may not be an indication of things to come as the Soviet involvement in Afghanistan continues. And even if other Russians come to think the same way, the political and cultural realities of Soviet life guarantee that there will be no mass domestic outcry against the Kremlin's move into Afghanistan, certainly nothing like the one in the United States over the much larger action in Vietnam.

Closed Society

But the case of the Russian mother does show at least in this closed society of a few people, if only through tragedy, are being forced to deal emotionally with the reality of Afghanistan.

Until recently, most Soviet citizens seemed to work in Afghanistan primarily as the rather unlikely ark that touched off the latest in a long string of crises between the superpowers. It did not appear to touch them any more than talk of energy crisis seemed to touch Americans until there were lines at the gasoline stations.

Moscow did not admit publicly that there were Soviet troops in Afghanistan until three days after the Kremlin-engineered coup of Dec. 27 that threw Hafizullah Amin and installed Babrak Karmal as his successor. And the official press still never said how many troops are there. It refers to Washington now claims is 70,000 men as a "military contingent" in Afghanistan at the start of a legitimate government under imperial-

ism, there has not been the slightest hint in the press that Russians have been involved in fighting, and the last official word, quoting Af-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Iran Parliament Vote Not Expected Until May

U.S. Hostages May Be Held 10 More Weeks

From Agency Dispatches
TEHRAN, Feb. 27 — The estimated 50 hostages held at the U.S. Embassy here appeared to face at least another 2½ more months in captivity after a senior Iranian cleric on the ruling Revolutionary Council said today that the new parliament could not discuss their release before May.

Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti, secretary of the council, said at a press conference that the Majlis (parliament) would probably open its debate in about 10 weeks. It is to convene April 7 but will need four weeks to organize itself, he said. The two-stage elections start March 14.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, in a statement last weekend, said that it was up to the parliament to decide terms for the release of the hostages, who have been held for 116 days by young Muslim militants demanding that the deposed shah be returned to Iran.

The United Nations commission that is investigating Iran's grievances against the deposed monarch today visited the Beheshti

Zahra Cemetery in south Tehran, where those killed in last year's revolution are buried.

Explaining the commission's decision to visit the cemetery, UN spokesman Samir Sambar said: "If you consider that part of the mandate is to hear Iran's grievances, then the cemetery, which contains the martyrs, is obviously an image of those grievances."

The panel of five lawyers, from Algeria, France, Sri Lanka, Syria and Venezuela, earlier held a third round of talks at the Foreign Ministry. No details of the meeting were released.

At the United Nations in New

York, a spokesman for Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said today that the UN commission in Iran expects to meet the American hostages in Tehran soon.

He said that Mr. Waldheim was satisfied that the commission was making modest progress in its efforts to resolve the crisis between the United States and Iran, and added that the panel might stay in Iran longer than the two weeks originally mentioned in order to investigate the alleged crimes of the deposed shah.

High-ranking UN officials say that progress toward the release of the hostages is continuing despite discouraging public statements.

"Hopes for an earlier release were not based on any agreement," an official said. "There have been many new statements about this crisis, and few surprises are possible. The important thing is that there continues to be progress toward the ultimate objective — freeing the hostages."

The freeing of the hostages and the issuance of a report by the United Nations fact-finding commission in Tehran are parts of a package, all of which must be in place, or there is no package," he said. "The agreement embodied in that package remains intact."

At the embassy, the militants tonight repeated their opposition to the commission visiting the hostages. Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh said yesterday that the government was trying to get the militants to agree to a meeting between the captives and the commission.

In another development, Abolghasem Sadegh, the director of foreign press at the Ministry of Guidance, said that it would be a few days before Iran would decide on which foreign journalists could re-enter the country. The government said yesterday it would ease its ban on American journalists, and those who can convince the Iranian Embassy in Washington that they are impartial can return.

About 90 American correspondents were ordered expelled from Iran Jan. 14 on the ground that they were issuing biased reports and concentrating too much on the hostage crisis.

Soviet Pullout Said to Rest On U.S. Pledges, Influence

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Russians pay for the phosphate deliveries with shipments of ammonia. Mr. Hammer said that Occidental was prepared to pay cash for the amount that it is obligated to take this year, 1.4 million tons, at about \$150 a ton. Only 1 million tons could be delivered to the United States at facilities in Jacksonville, Fla. Mr. Carter, after some hesitation, ordered a quota on the ammonia deliveries last month.

Mr. Patolichev's main concern, Mr. Hammer said, was whether U.S. labor unions would allow the ammonia to be unloaded. Mr. Hammer said that Occidental and its subsidiaries would seek a court order if necessary.

Britain Studies Message

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP) — The Foreign Office said today that it was studying an informal message, reportedly from high-level Soviet sources, suggesting that the sending of United Nations peacekeeping troops might help to end the Soviet involvement in Afghanistan.

The overtone was reported today by the London Evening News, which said: "The new approach comes from high-level sources close to President [Leonid] Brezhnev. They make the surprising proposal, among other things, of the possibility of United Nations troops being used in Afghanistan."

Neither the Evening News nor the Foreign Office would comment on a suggestion that the conduit for the overtone might have been Victor Louis, a Soviet citizen who occasionally writes articles for the newspaper from Moscow.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that British officials had read the Evening News article "with interest." But he stressed that the Foreign Office had had no communication with the Kremlin.

The Evening News said that "the text of these informal Soviet messages, now in London," read in part: "Even the stationing of UN troops in Afghanistan would not be objected to by Russia, provided the terms were right and they lead to a free election of a regime representative of the people. But the regime produced would not have to be anti-Soviet."

The message was quoted as saying that Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington "has already been vigorously involved in the Afghanistan crisis, and the Soviet Union hopes he will institute further talks between Russia and the West."

Strike in 7th Day

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27 (AP) — A strike by Kabul merchants to protest the Soviet intervention was in its seventh day today, but about one-fourth of the city's shopkeepers

opened for business, West European diplomatic sources reported.

"The strike is not total anymore," said one of the sources, who declined to be identified. He quoted reports from Kabul that described the city as still tense after fighting last week in which hundreds died.

It is believed that Soviet and Afghan forces, in their efforts to suppress the Kabul resistance, have begun to execute Muslim religious leaders, Afghan guerrillas and reliable independent sources said today.

An informed Afghan exile source said that those reported killed in Kabul prisons were a central Afghan group called Hazaras, most of whom are Shiite Muslim fundamentalists. They were linked to the disturbances in the capital.

In a broadcast monitored in New Delhi, Afghan radio asked parents to pick up children arrested in recent disturbances, saying that the children had been "misled by reactionary propaganda."

Blast Cuts Alberta Gas

BROOKS, Alberta, Feb. 27 (AP) — Explosions at a compressor station yesterday shut the east-west pipeline that carries two-thirds of the flow of natural gas from Alberta to eastern Canada; but a spokeswoman for the Alberta Gas Trunk Line Co. said that enough gas is stored in the Canadian East to avoid shortages there.

Russians Learn Reality of Casualties

(Continued from Page 1)

killed in Afghanistan in the final 10 days of January was in "two digits," and that most were killed by sniper fire in the provinces.

The official silence about Afghanistan contrasts sharply with the situation 11 years ago when Soviet troops fought bitter skirmishes with the Chinese over a disputed island in the Ussuri River along the border near the Pacific coast, a Soviet intellectual noted.

At that time, Soviet border guards killed in the action were lauded and the official press carried reports of those awarded posthumous medals, he said. The difference, he added, is that the Ussuri River action was seen by the public as "defending the homeland," while Afghanistan is not.

There are no Gallup-type polls here, so any attempt to gauge Soviet attitudes about Afghanistan is extremely difficult.

Among supporters of the Soviet action are traditional Marxists who truly believe that it is a Soviet obligation to help to transform Afghanistan's feudal society into a socialist society. "But there are not many of

Aide Says Ram

Quits Janata Post

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27 (AP) — Jagjivan Ram, who was the losing Janata Party's choice for prime minister in the elections last month, today resigned his post as party leader, an aide said.

Political observers said that Mr. Ram apparently hoped to join forces with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to secure one of the vacant cabinet posts in her government. Mrs. Gandhi was reported to have last month in national parliamentary elections.

Mr. Ram, 71, had threatened to have his supporters quit the splintered party, but the threat was withdrawn.

French Archbishop Begins China Tour

PEKING, Feb. 27 (Reuters) — The first Roman Catholic cardinal to visit China since the Communist revolution, Cardinal Roger Etchegaray, archbishop of Marseille, arrived in Peking today for a 17-day visit, French Embassy sources said.

They said that his schedule had not been announced, but that he would probably meet Chinese Catholic leaders and visit Shanghai and Canton.

Saudis Plan Oil Flow Cut, Oppose U.S. Bases in Gulf

(Continued from Page 1)

partly in response to requests from President Carter. The Saudis later said they would extend the increased level of output.

The pending cut seems to reflect a view among Saudi economic officials that a return to the previous output ceiling is desirable now, for reasons of both domestic considerations and resource conservation. It comes days before a scheduled but yet unannounced visit here by the U.S. Secretary of Energy, Charles Duncan Jr., who is expected to arrive on Sunday.

Diplomatic sources here speculated that the energy secretary would probably ask the Saudis to maintain their oil production at the higher level for the second quarter of this year or until prices are unified among the 13 members of OPEC, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Saudis believe that this objective will have been achieved by July and a return to a lower production level will be possible.

The Saudi official said that one of the major concerns of the kingdom is the slow pace of progress in the autonomy talks on the fate of the Palestinians and the failure of these talks to offer the Palestinian Arabs an acceptable option within a Middle East peace agreement.

Saudi officials, in conversations over the last few days, have expressed concern at what appears to be the inability of the United States to win concessions from Israel on the issue of autonomy for the Palestinians. One Saudi official said that the issue was "opening the way for more Soviet interference and meddling in this region."

Asked if the Saudis would consider reducing their oil production because of the autonomy deadlock, he indicated that Saudi Arabia has no intention of doing so. "Oil is a strategic interest," he said. "It is too serious a matter to be turned off



Sen. Edward Kennedy watches his wife wipe a tear from her eyes shortly after the senator was defeated in the state primary.

Reagan Reasserts Himself As the Republican Leader

(Continued from Page 1)

vital flow of campaign contributions. And, although John Connally did not campaign heavily in the home stretch, his supporters had privately counted on a better showing to give credibility to his challenge to Mr. Reagan in South Carolina on March 8.

The only Republican gainer besides Mr. Reagan was Rep. Anderson, an outspoken liberal, who parlayed nearly 50-percent support from liberal Republicans into a bat-

tle for third place. He picked up about twice the share of the vote that he had in Iowa last month, but was still far behind.

On the Democratic side, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., managed to exploit elements of popular dissatisfaction with President Carter by campaigning intensively on economic issues, but a New York Times-CBS News survey of more than 1,600 voters showed that this was not enough to overcome voter distrust and negative attitudes toward him personally.

Those who supported the president praised him for good judgment and honesty, while Sen. Kennedy's backers cited his leadership and his concern about people's problems.

But the margin of Mr. Carter's victory was small enough for at least some of the Kennedy strategists to believe that the senator should remain in the race not only through Massachusetts but also through the Illinois primary March 11, the first state outside of New England where the Kennedy forces see the opportunity to capitalize on strong labor unions, racial minorities and other key elements of the traditional Democratic coalition.

In both the Kennedy-Carter battle and the Reagan-Bush rivalry, voters split largely along ideological lines. Mr. Reagan captured the bulk of the conservative vote on the Republican side as Mr. Bush leaned on moderate support. Mr. Carter apparently won a majority of both the conservative and moderate Democratic vote while Sen. Kennedy's only majority was among liberals.

The Republicans had made a point of public harmony in their campaign until last Saturday, when Mr. Bush seems to have been hurt by a dispute in which other candidates blamed him for excluding them from a party debate. But voters surveyed yesterday indicated that differences over the issues had helped Mr. Reagan to build a conservative, populist coalition of Republicans who want to preserve the ideological purity of their party.

Mr. Reagan built up a large margin among registered Republicans; Mr. Bush did better among independents, but it was not enough to compensate. Under New Hampshire law, registered independents can vote in either party's primary.

Mr. Reagan, 69, was not hurt by the issue of his age as much as expected. Eighty-percent of Republicans said that it did not affect their vote.

In the Democratic race, a fairly sharp cleavage on the issues also developed. A preponderance of Kennedy voters favored gasoline rationing and more domestic spending, opposed building more nuclear power plants, and were less inclined to support sending U.S. troops to the Middle East to protect Western oil supplies. The majority of Carter voters were on the opposite sides of those issues.

Moreover, contrary to the results of a nationwide Times-CBS News poll taken earlier this month that indicated that issues had little impact on the campaign, Sen. Kennedy also did better among voters who disapproved of Mr. Carter's handling of the economy and even more strikingly among the one-third of the voters who believed that their family financial situations had grown worse in the last year.

Surgeon in Paris Defends Fascism

PARIS, Feb. 27 (AP) — A surgeon who proclaimed himself a Nazi sympathizer last year said in a court yesterday that he stood by his words. "I was tired and annoyed, which is why I said what I said. But I don't withdraw what I said," Prof. Pierre Maurer told the court that he was hearing a suit brought against him by an anti-racism organization.

He proclaimed to his students at the Cochin-Port Royal Medical School last year: "I have been a fascist and I remain a fascist. I remain totally for the elite. . . . Why is it so bad to be a Nazi? I don't see why you should be shocked. I am a racist in the elitist sense of the word."

Prof. Maurer, a French recruit in the Waffen SS during World War II, said in court that he had spoken during a strike at the school. "My role as dean was to put an end to the disorder and the strike," he said.

Reagan Removes Manager; Other Political Aides Quit

By Wayne King

MANCHESTER, N.H., Feb. 27 (NYT) — Ronald Reagan bowed to conservative pressure yesterday and ousted his campaign manager, John Sears, as the polls were closing in New Hampshire.

With Mr. Sears out, several other ranking aides in the Republican presidential campaign of the former California governor quit. The leading roles in the Reagan effort were given to William Casey, a former chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and Anderson Carter, a political aide from New Mexico who works out of the campaign's headquarters in Los Angeles.

In a statement issued in Manchester, Mr. Reagan gave no reason for the dismissal except to suggest that resignations had been prompted by a need for a "sharp reduction of expenses." Peter Hannaford, announcing that he was departing, insisted that "no ideological discussion" had preceded the ouster.

But some conservatives in the campaign, including Sen. Paul Laxalt, R-Nev., its national chairman, had made no secret of their unhappiness with Mr. Sears, and sources in the Reagan campaign said that this group had finally prevailed with Mr. Reagan.

The conservatives had blamed Mr. Sears for a cautious strategy that limited Mr. Reagan's public appearances and sought to make him appear more a candidate of the center than of the right. Those tactics, which Sen. Laxalt and his group said were responsible for Mr. Reagan's loss to George Bush in the Iowa caucuses Jan. 21, were subsequently dropped. Mr. Reagan campaigned hard in New Hampshire as an unabashed conservative on domestic issues and as a hardliner on U.S. relations with the Soviet Union.

Switch to Baker Seen

There was immediate speculation that Mr. Sears might join the presidential campaign of Sen. Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., for whom he did consulting work in the 1978 Senate campaign.

Sen. Baker, the Senate minority leader, was understood to be trying to reach Mr. Sears. The former Reagan campaign manager and two others who quit — Charles Black, the national political director of the Reagan campaign, and James Lake, Mr. Reagan's press secretary — were reported to be traveling to New Hampshire. Mr. Sears from Washington and the others from Massachusetts.

Sources close to those displaced from the Reagan camp said that several other high-ranking campaign aides, including Roger Stone, who has been running the former governor's New York state campaign, were expected to resign shortly.

In another change yesterday, Edward Meese, an issues adviser who was described by some sources as among the strongest advocates of the removal of Mr. Sears, was installed as chief of staff of the Reagan campaign.

The Reagan campaign developments delighted his rivals. David

Keene, political director of the Bush campaign, said that his side was overjoyed to "find our competition benching its first string," and added: "It shows great judgment on the part of the Reagan campaign that when they won New Hampshire, at least as an early guess, they purged everybody who made it possible."

Mr. Keene, who worked in Mr. Reagan's 1976 presidential campaign as a Southern field director, also said that "there's nobody else in that organization who can do what Sears can do."

Reagan Wins In N.H. Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

Boston Globe poll published Sunday.

Based on the popular-vote totals, it appeared that Mr. Carter would get 10 New Hampshire delegates to the New York nominating convention next August and Sen. Kennedy would get 9. Because party rules require a candidate to get 15 percent of the popular vote to qualify for delegates, Gov. Brown gets none.

Mr. Reagan gets 13 of New Hampshire's 22 convention delegates. Mr. Bush won 5 and Sen. Baker and Rep. Anderson 2 each.

Next week, Sen. Kennedy has a chance to come back in the Massachusetts primary, where pre-election surveys have shown him comfortably ahead of Mr. Carter. While New Hampshire's prize was only 19 Democratic delegates, Massachusetts will select 111. Mr. Carter is heavily favored in the Georgia, Alabama and Florida primaries that follow.

Some say the turning point in the race for the Democratic nomination will be the Illinois primary on March 11. But Sen. Kennedy is counting heavily on the big states — New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan — to keep his candidacy alive.

Kennedy Claims Victory

BOSTON, Feb. 27 (UPI) — A defiant Sen. Kennedy took a hard look last night at his second-place finish in New Hampshire and proclaimed it a victory.

"Well, we got almost 40 percent of the vote," the senator told his cheering supporters. "Four years ago, Jimmy Carter got 28 percent of the vote and he claimed victory. And we're claiming victory tonight."

Left unsaid was the fact that Mr. Carter ran against eight major Democratic candidates in New Hampshire four years ago. This time there were but three.

But Sen. Kennedy, who was campaigning in Alabama today, insisted that the subjects he has addressed — inflation, energy, care for the disadvantaged — are emerging as the "forceful, powerful, dominant issues of our party in the state of Illinois, in the state of New York, in the state of Pennsylvania and all over this country."

Minnesota Party Caucuses Topped by Carter, Reagan

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 27 (AP) — President Carter and Ronald Reagan yesterday scored victories in Minnesota's party caucuses.

While national convention delegates were chosen in New Hampshire's primary election yesterday, the nonbinding straw polls in Minnesota were only the first step in the selection of the Democratic and Republican delegations for the state.

Republican returns from about 2,000 of Minnesota's 4,024 precincts showed Mr. Reagan with 33 percent, George Bush with 30 percent and Rep. John Anderson of Illinois with 13 percent. They were followed by Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee with 7 percent; John Connally, 6 percent; Rep. Philip Crane of Illinois, 3 percent; and Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas, 1 percent. Six percent were undecided. Minnesota sends 34 delegates to the Republican National Convention.

An Associated Press 80-predicament sample of Democratic delegates elected to county-unit conventions showed Mr. Carter had 54 percent, Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts 6 percent and California Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. 1.7 percent. Another 38 percent were uncommitted.

Richard Moe, Vice President Mondale's chief of staff, predicted the Carter-Mondale ticket would capture at least 55 of the state's 75 delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

Liz McKike, director of Sen. Kennedy's Minnesota campaign, said she expected the senator to win at least 25 of the delegation.

Democratic and Republican national delegates will be elected at conventions to be held in the state's eight congressional districts beginning April 19.

The precinct caucuses are non-binding because delegates elected last night are not formally bound to remain with a candidate through the delegate-selection process.

Many of the state's precincts, located in sparsely populated areas, do not hold caucuses because no one turns out. About 5 percent of the state's 2.8 million registered voters generally attend caucuses.

6th Bokassa Retainer

Gets Death Sentence

BANGUI, Central African Republic, Feb. 27 (AP) — A criminal court handed down a sixth death sentence yesterday in its trial of 34 former soldiers, policemen and civil servants accused of atrocities during the rule of Jean Bedel Bokassa, the former emperor.

Joseph Mayomkolat, a former general, was ordered executed for murdering two children on Jan. 20, 1979. In its latest session, the court also sentenced a defendant to two months' imprisonment for ordering an unjustified arrest, and acquitted two others. The trial was to end today.

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MINUTE
A one-minute call can mean a low-cost call back home.
You'll be surprised how many wonderful messages you can crowd into a one-minute call. Like: "Having a wonderful time," "Wish you were here," and "I love you." Just enough to let them know you care. Why one minute? Because there's usually no three-minute minimum calling charge in Europe if you dial the call. (Or if your hotel operator dials it.)
The minute call can also save you money if you want to talk longer. Dial a short call and have them dial you back. If you're dialing from a hotel, you save on surcharge fees, and you pay the cost of the call-back in dollars when you get your bill back home.
MINUTE. The call they'll remember for years.
Bell System

Important Victory for Carter

J.S. Conferees Finish Tax On 'Windfall' Oil Profits

By Robert A. Rosenblatt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (LAT) — House and Senate conferees yesterday gave President Carter one of his most important victories of his administration, approving a \$227.3-billion "windfall" tax on oil industry profits, the biggest single revenue-raising measure in U.S. history. The money flowing to the Treasury from the tax during the 1980s will be available for tax cuts, energy projects, and financial aid to help families pay their energy bills.

Tax Cuts Are Urged

The conferees recommended that 36 billion — be used to cut individual and corporate income taxes. President Carter opposes any tax inflation, fearing that it would worsen the energy crisis.

The conferees signed the tax bill, compromise between Senate and House versions, last night and sent it to their respective chambers for approval. It could be on President Carter's desk by the middle of March.

The tax will be made retroactive March 1, and will run until 1990 whenever it raises \$227 billion. A lobbyist for small independent oil producers predicted "the tax will be with us forever."

The president asked Congress to impose a special tax on the oil industry after deciding last year to reverse federal price controls on crude oil, which had been in effect since 1973.

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while Mr. Carter favors large outlays for development of new fuels and for energy conservation programs.

President Carter had sought only a tax bill focusing on energy, but Congress expanded the measure to broaden its political attractiveness.

Under the measure, the first \$200 in income from interest or dividends will be tax-free for a single person, the first \$400 for married couples. The current law provides a tax break of \$100 for a single person and \$200 for a couple on dividend income only. But income from interest — mainly savings accounts — is taxed.

Another provision will provide tax savings of \$4 billion for people who inherit real estate, securities or other property.

The conferees last week proposed the following spending blueprint: \$136.2 billion, or 60 percent for individual and corporate income tax cuts; \$56.8 billion, or 25 percent as aid for poor people; and \$34.3 billion, or 15 percent for energy and conservation programs, including mass transit.

President Carter wants \$88 billion for a program to develop new fuels, including oil from shale rock, and liquid and gaseous fuels from coal.

Highlights of the windfall profits tax:

- A tax rate of 70 percent on most oil discovered before 1979 and produced by major oil companies. The tax is charged on the difference between a base price of \$12.89 a barrel and the actual selling price.

- A tax rate of 30 percent on newly discovered oil selling for more than \$16.55 a barrel. Heavy oil and oil produced by special recovery methods in older fields also will be taxed at the 30 percent rate.

- A 50 percent tax rate on the first 1,000 barrels pumped by independent producers daily.

- A homeowners tax credit of 40 percent on the first \$10,000 spent for geothermal or wind energy equipment.

- An increase to 15 percent — through 1985 — in the current 10 percent business tax credit for solar, wind and geothermal equipment.

Also under the bill, gasoline, automotive fuel with a 10 percent alcohol content, will continue to be exempt from the 4-cent-a-gallon federal gasoline tax through 1992.

Mr. Flood resigned from the House of Representatives on Jan. 31, ending a 31-year career in which he became one of the most powerful members of Congress.

For years, he served as chairman of the House appropriations subcommittee that passed on multi-billion-dollar budgets for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare.

Now suffering from organic brain disease, bouts of depression and memory lapses, the 76-year-old Pennsylvania Democrat appeared to be a broken man during his court appearance yesterday.

Under the agreement in which he voluntarily pleaded guilty, government prosecutors dropped other more serious charges of bribery and perjury and promised not to lodge any further charges, such as criminal tax violations.

Count of Conspiracy

The single count of conspiracy to which he pleaded guilty is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of up to \$25,000 and imprisonment of up to one year. The special government prosecutor, Mark Tuohy 3d, said that imprisonment would be "inappropriate in this case."

The defense attorneys agreed, and they also asked that no fine be imposed. They said that Mr. Flood's income, from his congressional pension and Social Security, totals \$3,700 a month but that much of that is consumed by taxes and interest on loans he had contracted to pay legal expenses.

"He has had to taste the bitter dregs from the cup of humiliation," said defense attorney Axel Kleiboecker. "Whatever he once had, he has lost. Let him go, let him go in peace."

In placing Mr. Flood on probation for a year, U.S. District Judge Oliver Gasch said that he would later decide the terms of probation.

Mr. Gasch had presided at the original trial of Mr. Flood, declaring a mistrial on Feb. 3 after jurors reported that they were "hopelessly deadlocked." The jury had deliberated nearly 12 hours over a period of three days. Mr. Flood did not testify in his own defense.

The conspiracy charge to which Mr. Flood pleaded guilty yesterday accused him of conspiring with his former congressional aide, Stephen Elko, in soliciting and receiving \$75,000 in cash and stocks in return for helping certain persons obtain government contracts.

Mr. Elko is now on parole after serving part of a two-year sentence for perjury and bribery involved in accepting bribes in exchange for influencing the letting of government contracts. He was a chief witness against his former boss in last year's trial.



STREET SCENE — New York Policeman Peter Mulligan points a pistol at suspect Bernard Proctor, captured by unidentified youths after a chase on a Brooklyn street. According to police, Mr. Proctor, who had caused a disturbance on a bus, shot at Mr. Mulligan and a transit authority officer and started running away. The youngsters were alerted by the noise, joined in the chase and brought down the suspect. The patrolman was slightly wounded during the incident, but the other officer was severely hurt and hospitalized in serious condition.

Senator in Abscam Case Is Said Linked To 2 Other Figures Through Stock Deal

By Diane Henry

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (NYT) — In the same month that Sen. Harrison Williams Jr. allegedly told undercover federal agents that he could use his influence to help win government contracts for a titanium mining venture, one of his close associates formed three mining corporations, according to law enforcement authorities and sources close to the investigation.

Federal authorities said that the undercover agents posed as representatives of an Arab who would put \$100 million into the mining venture if Sen. Williams would accept an interest in the operation — without paying for it — and use his political influence to help win the contracts. They said that the New Jersey Democrat did accept stock later in the three new corporations and that he did not pay for it.

Undisclosed Links

Sources close to the investigation said that the corporations were formed by Alexander Feinberg, a New Jersey lawyer who reportedly was at a meeting at which the stock was turned over to Sen. Williams. It was disclosed here Monday that allegations against Sen. Williams, who has denied any wrongdoing, would be presented to a grand jury.

An examination by The New York Times of the incorporation papers of the new mining concerns shows previously undisclosed links between Sen. Williams and two other figures in the undercover investigation, which was code-named Abscam, for Arab scam. According to law-enforcement authorities, the links could be a factor in any conspiracy charge. No charges have been filed in the investigation.

One of the trustees of the corporations set up by Mr. Feinberg is listed in the papers — which are on file in Georgia and Virginia — as Mayor Angelo Errichetti of Camden, N.J. Federal authorities have said that Mr. Errichetti took bribes from undercover agents after saying that he could help win a casino gambling license in Atlantic City, N.J.

Another of the trustees listed is Henry Williams, not related to the senator but an old friend and business associate of the senator's wife Jeanette. He is reported to have been involved in meetings with undercover agents of the FBI who were posing as representatives of a wealthy Arab with \$100 million to invest in the mining venture. A third trustee is listed as George Katz of Fort Lee, N.J., a former fund-raiser for the Democratic Party who was indicted in 1974 on charges of rigging bids for highway construction.

Mr. Errichetti and Mr. Feinberg have denied committing any crime. Neither Henry Williams nor his lawyer could be reached for comment, and Mr. Katz's lawyer declined comment.

The new mining companies are

PRV Enterprises Inc. and PTT Inc. in Virginia and GTD Inc. in Georgia. The incorporation records show they were set up to go into the titanium mining business.

In February of last year, before the senator allegedly became involved, there was an initial meeting with undercover agents, Mr. Feinberg and Mr. Errichetti in Cherry Hill, N.J., near Camden, according to a source familiar with the investigation.

Sandy Williams, according to a source, was involved with the titanium investment from the purported Arabs around March of last year, when he took a chartered airplane flight with one of the undercover agents and discussed the mining deal.

Sen. Williams met with undercover agents on five occasions beginning last March, according to sources involved in the investigation.

Aboard a yacht in Florida last March 23, sources said, Sen. Williams first met representatives of "Abdul Enterprises," an FBI front, and about 20 people were reportedly present.

Then, in June, Sen. Williams met agents in Arlington, Va., according to authorities, and said that he could go to the highest level of government to win contracts. This is the same month that the new corporations were formed.

On Aug. 5, according to the sources, Sen. Williams accepted the stock in the new corporations. The stock was made out in the name of Mr. Feinberg. At a meeting at Kennedy Airport in New York, Mr. Feinberg endorsed the stock, making it negotiable before it was delivered to the senator, the authorities said.

On Oct. 7, another meeting reportedly was set up with Mr. Feinberg and the senator at which a \$100-million loan was said to have been solicited from Abdul Enterprises. The loan was to be for the Ritz Casino, which was planned as a gambling casino in Atlantic City, according to law-enforcement sources.

On Jan. 18, two weeks before the Abscam investigation became public, Sen. Williams met again with undercover agents, according to sources close to the investigation, and the senator "entertained" the idea of helping the Arab with immigration problems.

By Joanne O'Hang

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (WP) — The Environmental Protection Agency yesterday proposed rules requiring that all toxic waste in the United States — an estimated 57-million tons a year — be traced from production to disposal at a legal site.

"We will know at all times who is responsible for hazardous waste, where it is going and what it gets there safely," EPA Administrator Douglas Costle said.

Mr. Costle said at a news conference that the regulations, which take effect in October, will cover the waste produced each year by an estimated 750,000 chemical companies, hospitals, factories, processing plants, mills and other generators.

At the moment, 90 percent of that waste is disposed of by "environmentally unsound methods," Mr. Costle said. "For decades, we dumped out the back door and into any vacant lot or inadequate landfill. . . . Unfortunately, these wastes did not just go away."

The new rules, originally proposed last December, will produce what Mr. Costle called a national roadmap of waste sites and destinations to prevent disasters like that at Love Canal in New York, where hundreds of houses were built near an abandoned chemical dump site.

Those people and others like them in other sites, Mr. Costle said, have unfairly borne the real costs of uncontrolled waste. Implementing the new regulations will cost industry an initial \$7.3 million for the registration and startup procedure and \$16 million to \$24 million a year afterward, but Mr. Costle said that the figure was very reasonable.

He cited 1979 gross sales of the chemical industry at \$146 billion. "It can't be said we are imposing unduly burdensome costs," he added.

Robert Roland, president of the Chemical Manufacturers Association, promptly objected to what he said was Mr. Costle's attempt to equate the chemical industry with the toxic-waste problem. Many mineral, mining and biological wastes have nothing to do with the chemical industry, he said, while

other wastes come from chemicals reprocessed by other industries.

"We have supported the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act . . . It is the answer to preventing 'midnight dumping' and God knows we need it," Mr. Roland said. "But you cannot equate chemical wastes and hazardous wastes."

EPA has estimated that 32,000 waste sites exist nationwide and that 1,200 are potentially hazardous. Mr. Roland has said in the past that the figures are exaggerated.

Mr. Costle outlined the new waste-tracing system as the central part of the agency's overall approach. "It's designed to put the midnight dumpster out of business," he said.

Any industry that has a waste product will be required to determine if it is hazardous, in accordance with a list EPA will issue in April. New chemicals and products not on the list will be judged for corrosiveness, flammability, toxicity and capacity to react with other substances. Companies will be cross-checked with other inventories of effluent such as local sewer agency lists.

All businesses handling toxic waste at any point must notify EPA by July to be listed on a national inventory. All waste disposal sites will be required to have permits with interim permits allowed for the first two years while existing dumps attempt to comply with the new rules.

Emergency safety devices closed Florida Power Corp.'s Crystal River generator and dumped 43,000 gallons of water on the reactor floor after the plant's control system lost power, a company spokesman said. The shutdown of the 825-megawatt plant briefly blacked out parts of central Florida.

"There was no damage to the reactor, no damage to the fuel rods, and no radiation released anywhere," spokesman Bob Smith said.

In Washington yesterday, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission told members of Congress it was preparing to lift a moratorium on new nuclear power plants that has been in force since the Three Mile Island accident.

Cardinal Sin said the trip, whose date will be decided by the nation's bishops, will coincide with the 10th anniversary of Pope Paul VI's visit to the Philippines.

Pope John Paul was to have visited this month, but postponed the trip because of what Cardinal Sin called "post-election passions" after charges of fraud and terrorism in the islands' local elections Jan. 30.

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (NYT) — A House Appropriations subcommittee voiced reluctance yesterday to provide funds to register men for the military draft as it became increasingly clear that the House would reject President Carter's proposal to register women.

A majority of the panel, which could be decisive in making available funds to carry out the president's plan for registration, gave strong indications in a hearing that they were not persuaded by senior administration officials that registration of anyone was necessary.

Specifically, Rep. Edward Boland, D-Mass., chairman of the subcommittee on independent agencies, asserted that President Carter's plan to register young women along with young men was doomed, an assessment with which senior officials of the administration appeared to agree.

Further, the Justice Department has written a memorandum asserting that a males-only draft is constitutional, a finding that the Selective Service and the Defense Department consider suspect and one that opponents of registration plan to test in court.

Rep. Boland set a skeptical tone at the opening of the hearing by questioning the need for any draft registration. Commenting on the plan to register women, he said, "It looks like that one is down the drain."

John White, testifying for the administration, agreed that the outlook for obtaining the authority to register women was not promising. Mr. White, the deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget, has taken charge of fashioning Mr. Carter's proposal.

He told newsmen after the hearing that the administration has not given up the proposal to register women but has separated its request for funds for that purpose from the request for funds to register men, in an effort to speed the proceedings.

The president has the authority to order men to register but needs the money to do it. But he must have both authorizing legislation and an appropriation to register women.

Rep. Lawrence Coughlin, R-Penn., the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, called the registration proposal "a useless gesture sending the wrong signal to the American people that we are doing something when we're not."

Meant as a Signal

From then on, the comments grew more caustic. Rep. Bob Tazler, D-Mich., questioned "whether this whimper can be heard beyond this room, to say nothing of overseas." The president has said that draft registration would send a signal of U.S. resolve to the Soviet Union.

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proposal, urging the administration to spend money "in a prudent manner" if the president saw "a clear and present danger."

The panel had initially planned not to act on the request for funds until May but moved up the schedule when the president asked House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., to expedite it.

Mr. White said the administration planned to start registering men in June but that this would not be possible without an appropriation of about \$12 million.

On the legal question of a males-only draft, the Justice Department said in a Jan. 31 memo to Mr. White that this appeared to be constitutionally defensible. The memo, signed by John Harmon, assistant attorney general, said the Supreme Court favored applying the provision for equal protection of the law "with special circumspection in the context of military affairs."

But Mr. Harmon also noted that the Selective Service Act, under which only men can be drafted, may "no longer pass constitutional muster" because of new standards forbidding discrimination against women.

A Selective Service report to the White House made public Monday said that it and the Department of Defense found that evolving standards of equal protection of the law "render an all-male draft constitutionally suspect."

Irish Protestants Elect New Chief

DUBLIN, Feb. 27 (AP) — Church of Ireland bishops have elected the Rt. Rev. John Armstrong as their archbishop, and his first act as head of Ireland's highest Protestant Church was to offer to meet with extremists of the overwhelmingly Roman Catholic Irish Republican Army.

The selection of Bishop Armstrong, 64, by the church's 10 other bishops was welcomed by his Catholic counterpart, Cardinal Tomás O'Fiaich, who had requested Sunday prayers at Irish Catholic churches for the Protestant leaders as they deliberated their choice.

Bishop Armstrong, a strong supporter of the ecumenical movement, said that in the cause of peace he would talk with members of the IRA's violent Provisional Wing if they were willing to talk to him.

Plan to Enroll Women Appears Doomed

House Panel Balks at Draft Registration

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U.S. Proposes Regulations To Trace All Toxic Wastes

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Data on Combat For U.S. Women Seen Inadequate

House Panel Balks at Draft Registration

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (LAT) — A Department of Labor official said yesterday that it was a mistake to consider assigning women to combat without first ascertaining whether men are psychologically ready to share battle roles with them.

Alexis Herman, director of the department's Women's Bureau, said at a press briefing that too little attention had been paid to ground-work concerning the question.

The Carter administration has asked Congress to approve draft registration for men and women, aged 19 and 30, beginning this summer. There have been suggestions in some quarters that women should be accepted for certain combat duties, but Miss Herman noted, President Carter is opposed.

Miss Herman, who just returned from talking with women Marines at Camp Pendleton, Calif., said she believed that changes in the current military training system, including psychological retraining, were needed to prepare men to accept women in combat roles.

In addition, she said, many military women still believe that present procedures do not permit them to compete equally with the men for jobs in the service.

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Mr. White said the administration planned to start registering men in June but that this would not be possible without an appropriation of about \$12 million.

On the legal question of a males-only draft, the Justice Department said in a Jan. 31 memo to Mr. White that this appeared to be constitutionally defensible. The memo, signed by John Harmon, assistant attorney general, said the Supreme Court favored applying the provision for equal protection of the law "with special circumspection in the context of military affairs."

But Mr. Harmon also noted that the Selective Service Act, under which only men can be drafted, may "no longer pass constitutional muster" because of new standards forbidding discrimination against women.

A Selective Service report to the White House made public Monday said that it and the Department of Defense found that evolving standards of equal protection of the law "render an all-male draft constitutionally suspect."

Irish Protestants Elect New Chief

DUBLIN, Feb. 27 (AP) — Church of Ireland bishops have elected the Rt. Rev. John Armstrong as their archbishop, and his first act as head of Ireland's highest Protestant Church was to offer to meet with extremists of the overwhelmingly Roman Catholic Irish Republican Army.

The selection of Bishop Armstrong, 64, by the church's 10 other bishops was welcomed by his Catholic counterpart, Cardinal Tomás O'Fiaich, who had requested Sunday prayers at Irish Catholic churches for the Protestant leaders as they deliberated their choice.

Bishop Armstrong, a strong supporter of

Afghanistan: A Way Out?

In recent days serious analysts have begun to speculate that the Russians have gotten in over their heads in Afghanistan. There is talk that the Soviet troop commitment could approach half a million, which would be near the maximum U.S. commitment in Vietnam, if the Red Army hopes to secure the country. But that may be more than the commissars had in mind, in which case, they could be preparing the ground, well in advance, for what in their terms represents an honorable pullout.

If the Soviet Union is looking for a way out of Afghanistan it is unlikely that making it neutral will have much appeal. Accepting a neutral Afghanistan would represent a step backward from a satellite Afghanistan, it would involve considerable loss of face and it would remove the strategic advantage of having Soviet troops within easy striking distance of the Iranian oil fields. Furthermore, it seems unlikely that the Kremlin leadership decided to undertake a full-scale invasion of their tough little neighbor without some objectives that go beyond getting rid of Prime Minister Hafizullah Amin, who was not acting like a well-behaved lackey.

Assuming that Soviet motives are more complex than just assuring a nonbelligerent government in Afghanistan, it makes little sense to think that the Russians will withdraw their forces before achieving at least some of their goals. Despite President Leonid Brezhnev's ambiguous remarks on troop withdrawal last week and his slightly more detailed comments to Armand Hammer yesterday, President Carter has told a group of newspaper editors that the Soviet Union is increasing its presence in Afghanistan.

In asking the United States and Afghanistan's neighbors to guarantee the end of "all forms of outside interference directed against the government and people of Afghanistan," President Brezhnev avoided explicitly blaming the United States for the alleged circumstances that brought about the invasion.

Thus the United States could offer to share in providing such a guarantee without admitting to participating in the cause of the Soviet intervention. But the timing, which is critical, appears reserved for Moscow's decision.

Perhaps when they have stirred up the Baluch a bit, providing them with some arms and training — which they can share with their brothers in Pakistan and Iran — and have provided at least a degree of stability to the faltering government of Babrak Karmal, they will see fit to withdraw. But, if they should conclude that the guarantee is not effective, what would keep them from stepping in again, as they did this time, to protect the poor Afghans from external intervention? There aren't likely to be U.S. troops stationed in the area to enforce the guarantee.

And what about the Afghans? Has anyone asked them if they want to be neutral? Whatever the superpower considerations, some attention must be paid to the interests and wishes of the citizens of the battleground.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Dangerous Exports

Should a substance deemed too dangerous for use in the United States be licensed for export? An answer is still elusive despite years of study and debate, while exports of banned and untested substances have been growing. The key issues are these: Does the United States have a moral responsibility to prevent the export of a substance it knows — or thinks — is dangerous? Or does the making of such judgments constitute unacceptable intrusions on the sovereignty of other nations? And what effect would stricter controls have on an already shaky U.S. balance of trade?

No single, simple control policy — for example, banning the export of anything that is banned domestically — will sensibly cover the complete range of exports that include such items as Tris-treated pajamas, pesticides, effective but risky medicines, toxic chemicals and dangerous toys for children. In each case the nature of the risk will be different, as will the degree of certainty about whether or not a risk actually exists. In some cases, alternatives to a dangerous product will be available, in others not.

In many cases the conditions in an importing country — rampant unemployment, exploding population growth, epidemics of insect-borne disease — make U.S. standards of health or safety completely inappropriate. For example, Depo Provera, a long-lasting, injected contraceptive, has been banned in the United States because of uncertain long-term risks. However, in a country whose No. 1 problem is overpopulation, and the illness and mortality rates associated with it, the risk-versus-benefit judgment is different. And in fact, Depo Provera is licensed in more than 70 nations. Should U.S. firms then be prohibited from selling it?

An apparently satisfactory way to balance ethical responsibility, practical economic considerations and respect for the right of others to make their own decisions is for the United States to require only that the importing country be fully aware of the potential risks. In practice, however, this approach has many drawbacks.

A serious notification policy, for instance, would require full publication of the thou-

sands of regulatory actions — bans, suspensions, registrations, deregistrations, judicial injunctions, to name a few — occurring each year. A document from the government of the importing country indicating that it had received and considered the information would also be required. Masses of paper work and thousands of additional man-hours would be needed. In the United States all this would be possible, though unwelcome, but in many — if not most — others it would be impossible. Two years ago, for example, the Ministry for Environment in Nigeria (one of the larger and richer developing countries) consisted of the minister, one assistant and one secretary. A high level of scientific and technical expertise would also be necessary to evaluate the risk-benefit trade-offs posed by a possible import. And even if this step could be accomplished, many governments lack the procedures and the degree of central control necessary to set and implement standards for safe use.

Probably the only really workable solution lies in the creation of common international standards. But although some steps in this direction are being taken by a number of UN agencies, it will be many years, if ever, before they amount to much. Meanwhile, the United States will have to find an acceptable set of standards for itself. The United States must accept some responsibility for its exports — that much is clear. But where the line comes between appropriate care and becoming the world's environmental policeman — against the will and wishes of importing countries with different priorities and standards and needs of their own — is not so clear. Finding the right balance will be a thankless task: for every developing country that objects to becoming a dumping ground for the industrialized world, there is another that objects even more loudly to having the developed world's standards imposed on it. Nevertheless, the task is worth the effort. Lethal pesticides, toxic chemicals and dangerous drugs all have a way of coming back to haunt their makers. Mixed in the volatile brew of international relations, they can become explosive.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Avoiding the Olympic Boycott

Cyrus Vance continues to travel interminably, gathering patchy support for his president's Olympic boycott. But the Olympics were on — in the United States — for almost two weeks: and the curiosity of boycott logic has become more evident day by day. Why is Moscow in the summer so different?

The Russians have been honored guests at Lake Placid and it does not, to be frank, make much sense. Nor truly does the remaining boycott prop — that Moscow must be shunned because the city will emerge from

the Games in July smelling of propaganda roses.

The Games are an energy-consuming, divisive distraction. Europe — or to give credit where credit is due, Lord Carrington — has a plan. Neutralization of Afghanistan — basically a phased withdrawal without a night of the long knives for those Karmal supporters who are left behind — may have a part. This is a beginning of a wiser approach. It is a European beginning, a potential answer at last after years of squabbling impotence. It lies on the table. It needs to be picked up.

— From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago February 29, 1905

BERLIN — Berlin from an early hour this morning showed the signs of a great day. The Unter den Linden was black with people, gathered together to watch the carriages of German and foreign princes, the leading clergy and members of court society. The occasion was the consecration of the new cathedral in the Lustgarten. It was a Protestant festival for which the whole empire has prepared for many months past, and was one of the most impressive ceremonies ever seen in the German capital. The sacred edifice presented a wonderful sight, filled as it was from end to end with gorgeous uniforms.

Fifty Years Ago February 29, 1930

PARIS — Ahmed Mirza, deposed shah of Persia and heir to the Qajar Dynasty, died at the American Hospital in Neuilly yesterday, aged 32. The former ruler, who for a brief period was hailed by all his subjects by such titles of oriental splendor as "King of Kings," "Shadow of the Almighty," and "Center of the Universe" had been under the care of Europe's most reputed specialists for more than two years. Since 1925, when he was deposed by a resolution of the National Assembly, Ahmed Mirza had refused steadfastly to set foot in Persia. The new shah, Riza Khan appears to be now thoroughly established.



This Is Democracy?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Now that the first U.S. presidential primary election in New Hampshire is over — one down and 56 to go — we will begin to see the slide of money and opinion toward the characters with the most votes.

Never mind whether they have the qualities to be president. On the theory that some of the people in some of the most unrepresentative states of the union know best — a dubious proposition which no "patriot" dare challenge — it is assumed that those who get the most votes are best qualified to govern the United States. This is like saying that the prettiest girl in the Olympics should get the gold medal.

Yet, that's the way it is. All the power centers will now move toward the potential winners. Labor union leaders who used to think Mr. Carter was worse than Taft or Hartley, will now hedge their bets.

Business leaders who preferred Ronald Reagan or John Connally, and didn't know much about George Bush — and still don't — are putting their money where the votes are. And governments — including the Soviet government — which were questioning President Carter's judgment on economics and foreign policy not so long ago have been reading the election returns and deciding to be more "understanding" because they think they will probably have to live with him for almost five more years.

There isn't a single candidate in this campaign, including the front-runners, who wouldn't admit to his wife or his dearest friend in private that this is the goofy way to pick a president or win the confidence of the American people.

The political brokers and money-managers are even more cynical. They explain, with their gift of clichés, that they are "cooperating with the democratic process" or "keeping the options open" or "facing the facts" or "adjusting in reality." And so forth. "Pragmatism" is the fancy word for selfishness, which in politics means accepting whatever or whatever leads in the popularity polls.

The election so far is making a lot of noise but not much sense. The theory of this new democratic system of 37 primary elections was that it would clarify the problems for decision and give "the people" — instead of those bums in the backroom — a chance to choose between the candidates who had some vision and answers for the coming years.

This clearly has not happened. The president has been successful by avoiding the issues so far. Bush has been successful by organizing the precincts and riding political bushes. And Howard Baker of Tennessee and John Anderson of Illinois, probably the most experienced and attractive of the Republican candidates, have failed because they have been doing their work in the Congress, and came in late when nobody was listening.

Some Advantages

The primary system does have some advantages. For example, it has put to the test the illusion and the cult of personality of the Kennedys. It forced the senior senator from Massachusetts, rather unfairly in a way — since he has had much more experience in his 17 years in the Senate than either of his more illustrious brothers — to measure up to a ridiculous Kennedy mythology, and he failed what was obviously an outrageous test.

But the system has not really given some others an honest chance. Baker, Anderson, and Dole among others were dismissed on the assumption that they didn't have a chance before they were given one. It's too bad, for instance, that Robert Dole ran out of money and support before his sense of humor was appreciated. We haven't had a giggle in Washington since Adlai Stevenson said he'd make a deal with the Republicans: If they stop telling lies about him, he'd stop telling the truth about them.

So in this vaguely gloomy mood about the campaign, I went back to an old catalog of political maxims

by one of my heroes, Paul Valéry, the French poet, who had gone through all this before, and who thought we'd never have a League of Nations until we developed a League of Minds. He didn't know much about New Hampshire or U.S. politics, but he said some things that are still relevant to this campaign:

• Governments deny, in order to survive, he said, what they promised in order to get a start.

• All politics are founded on the indifference of the majority of those involved.

• Politics was at first the art of preventing people from finding their own voices. A later age added the art of forcing people to decide things they did not understand.

• Too often, Valéry said, politics seems a practice amounting necessarily and wretchedly to expedience, obliging us to say emphatically what we could not possibly think, to promise the impossible, to speculate on credibility, enthusiasms, instincts, and all the human illusions, constraining us to reckon with fools, to flatter people who repel us.

To deprecate the man we esteem and all this for the sake of winning or keeping "power," whose possession in every imaginable case will be but the experience of helplessness.

• What, in short, is politics? Valéry asked at the end. Politics consists, he concluded, in the will to gain and keep power; so it must exert either constraint or illusion over minds, which are the source of all power. . . . it wants to prevent the publication of those things not consonant with its exercise. It tries its best in misrepresentation. I confess: the spectacle of the world of politics makes me sick.

• Finally, "I think," says Valéry, "all this is not without peril for our young people. Who is going to find them a new ideal to aspire toward with all their might?" This was the critical question Valéry asked of politics in France almost 50 years ago, and it is still the paramount question of U.S. politics today, only Valéry asked it with more precision and grace than anybody else manages to do here: at the beginning of the 1930s.

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To Travel to Paris, Turn Left at Boston

By Myron Kayton

SANTA MONICA, Calif. — In the 1950s and 1960s, Europeans bewailed the Americanization of their economies. U.S. companies bought their companies with cheap European money (4 West German marks and 4.3 Swiss francs per dollar as against 1.7 and 1.8 respectively in 1980). The United States exported supermarkets, fast-food stores, big cars, airplanes and jeans. The United States saturated Europe with movies and TV programs. The United States taught the Europeans to make affordable mass-produced products of minimal quality whose replacement is cheaper than repair. Europeans marveled at U.S. management skills and imitated the Harvard Business School in Geneva and Fontainebleau.

Now the cultural flow has reversed. In an economy of scarcity, the United States is being Europeanized.

Most U.S. households require two wage-earners, so many women are employed outside the home, as they have been in Europe since at least World War II. I suspect that the American women's liberation movement arose to furnish an ideological underpinning for the economic necessity for women in work to maintain the family's standard of living.

Americans live in apartments and ever-denser cities, use small cars, pay a great deal of money for energy and wear sweaters in cold homes, far which they used to chide the Europeans. Even such a minor European inconvenience as paying for road maps is commonplace. U.S. universities were Europeanized early, in the 1960s, when they became at least as political as Europe's. The U.S. retreat from the liberal arts as a universal career preparation parallels Britain's current attempt to promote technocrats over classics scholars in the civil service.

The European bourgeoisie has always assumed that the Continent's governments would debate their currencies. The U.S. bourgeoisie is now making unproductive investments in gold, diamonds and antiques in expectation of a continual falling dollar. While this is happening, European businesses are buying U.S. businesses with cheap dollars.

The disappearance of owner-managed businesses has made the slatted window and the rude functionary nearly as common here as in Europe. Employees of monopoly European bureaucracies, private and governmental, long ago learned to act on behalf of the organization, not the client.

The U.S. government is being Europeanized, though less rapidly than is the private sector. The United States is developing small Euro-

Letter from St. Lucia

Caribbean Politics: Open but Baffling

By Wayland Young

ST. LUCIA — Perhaps because they lost it to Britain no less than seven times in the 18th century, the place names the French bequeathed to St. Lucia tell a useful tale. True, there was a certain *Morne Panache*, but it did not *Malgreout*, suffice against quite natural *Soucs*, which led in due course to *Cul de Sac*, *Vide Bouette*, and finally *Massacre*. The British gave it back every time, but the place names were not changed, and came in handy next time.

In 1814, the British did not give it back, but held on until last year when they finally cut the painter, and one more island joined the independent microcosm of the Caribbean states. Like others, it is spectacularly beautiful, very, very poor, and desirous of making a go of parliamentary government with which (and not much else) Britain provisioned its boat.

Independence

Before independence, John Compton and his United Workers Party governed by and large peacefully for 15 years. George Odum and his Labor Party opposed independence altogether; they said they feared what Mr. Compton would do when Britain's restraining hand was withdrawn, and demanded an election first. But independence came first, and at the subsequent election the Labor Party won. Mr. Compton stood down with pious constitutionalism.

Caribbean politics are fascinating because they are small and transparent. There are no secrets, and a minus quantity of discretion. But they are still baffling. They are "personality politics," all agree. But in the countries which have free elections, how do they choose which personality to vote for? Not by class or general economic interest, as in Europe, not by tribe, as in Africa, and most certainly not by ideology, by which they are little troubled. It seems to be partly geographical, or village, interest, partly a candidate's good presence, good voice, and good phrases, and perhaps most of all his dynamic trade union performance. In all these, Mr. Odum excels, and he is now de facto in the saddle. But the party leader and prime minister is Alan Louisy, a retired judge of a charming, but definitely immobilist character. Six months after the election, Mr. Odum jogged the older man's elbow and said: "Well? And Mr. Louisy answered, in effect, 'Well what?'

Everyone expected Mr. Louisy to become governor-general. In the last few days, the present governor-general has resigned but Mr. Louisy continues to prefer the office of prime minister to that of head of state. Mr. Compton is now going for a vote of no-confidence in the government, which Mr. Odum and his faction may well support. If they do, the government will fall and new elections appear almost inevitable. Personality politics continue.

The quarrel is for a time severe enough to call the Westminster system in question; it even touches the most sensitive nerve of all, the loyalties of the police. Mr. Odum has accused Mr. Louisy of breaking the word. Mr. Louisy has denied ever having given it, at least the bit about six months, and he accused Mr. Odum of being a sight too friendly towards Cuba. At that dread name the world's press sat up.

Mr. Odum is certainly impatient but Mr. Louisy was wrong to raise the scare of Cuba. Mr. Odum, one of five brothers and six sisters, studied first English literature at Bristol University in England (to his wonder it included Anglo-Saxon) and then philosophy, politics and economics at Oxford. ("P.P.E." is not one of the recognized cradles of world communism.) At this time he traveled with three English students in West Germany. They met a girl; she could not come out with them that evening. She was working late. Typing. But why so late? "I type for Germany." The line impressed the future foreign minister, and it may not be long before "I type for St. Lucia" buttons appear.

Mr. Odum's first visit abroad in search of development projects was in West Germany last month, and was paid for by the Steigenberger hotel chain and other German tourist interests. St. Lucian civil servants are now learning to pronounce *Grenada*, to consult the picture, the director of political affairs in the St. Lucia Foreign Ministry was chosen from the Caribbean Council of Churches before independence and he is still there, and the ministry has two trainees at the university in Trinidad, and no plans to send any elsewhere.

If a constitutional crisis was narrowly averted in St. Lucia, they are in the middle of a first class one right now in poor hurricane-torn beachless Dominica, where the parliamentary system looks like being tested to destruction. The acting president of the republic has resigned in order to stand for parliament, and wants to appoint a successor.

The speaker of the parliament, who seems to be the only constitutional authority left, says first he can't appoint his successor, second he can't resign and stand for parliament, and third he should not have been acting president in the first place since the country is supposed to have a president. Meanwhile, British, French and U.S. marines are mending, culvers and roofing schools after Hurricane David, and some think, just being there in case.

Between St. Lucia and Dominica lies France, or a part of France called Martinique. It enjoys a tremendous reputation in the neighboring islands: Martinique, its chic, its shops, its four-lane highways, its agriculture, its welcoming ways. At radio closeness they sing the *Marseillaise* very loud and virile.

This "poor region of a European Community country" certainly gets a much better economic deal than the Lome Convention states around; admiration and envy are general. Of course it can't last forever; once it used to be said: "*L'Asie, c'est la France*."

At the meeting of Caricom foreign ministers (Association of Caribbean Community States) which was held in St. Lucia this month, "the metropolitan presence in the region" was on the agenda, and by this the participants meant not only Britain and the Netherlands, but France as well. One had only to look out of the window to see the swooping hills of the cynosure of the Caribbean 30 miles over the water.

Grenada

Grenada is everybody's immediate problem. This island really did "go communist" when Maurice Bishop overthrew his mentor, Sir Eric Gairy last year. He is (how could he not be?) Gairy's mirror image. Gairy saw UFOs and went to the UN about it. The UN was not impressed. Bishop, from afar, has seen a Sino-U.S. plot to invade Afghanistan, and the UN is not impressed by that either. Grenada was the only Caribbean state to vote against the UN motion on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. St. Lucia voted with the majority and received from Moscow the usual bucketful of broadcast ordure for its pains.

The question of "ideological pluralism" was in fact tactically phrased in a paper from the government of Antigua, dominated the Caricom meeting. This paper lambasted Grenada for their vote not only on Afghanistan but also, earlier, on the Polisario Front. "These departures," it said, "weaken the integration movement . . . for they indicate . . . more powerful entities that Caricom states are not politically cohesive and therefore are vulnerable to manipulation."

Mr. Odum, who was conference chairman, said member states "must be wary of those who pursue their own interests, would not be adverse to dividing the Caribbean in the process." Not unexpectedly, the final communiqué glossed the matter over: Ideological pluralism, it said, is "an irreversible fact of international relations, and should not therefore be permitted to constitute a barrier to . . . the strengthening of the mechanisms of Caricom."

There was no need to gloss over the enthusiasm unanimously for the demand that Belize should achieve independence without having to cede any territory to Guatemala, which is perhaps the only thing that unites the Caribbean now. But when one compares the tallies of agreement and disagreement among these tiny political entities, so inaccessible to one another because of high air fares, with those of other associations, say NATO, or the European Community, one has roundly to declare that they are doing rather well.

Wayland Young is a British writer and Lord Kennet is a Labor member of the House of Lords. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

From St. Louis
Ocean Pol
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Similar to U.S. Incident

Japan Loses Track of Craft While Increasing Its Orbit

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (UPI) — Japan has launched and lost an experimental communications satellite amid circumstances strangely similar to the disappearance in December of a comparable U.S. craft, the National Space Development Agency of Japan reported that a 25-million satellite, named Aya-2, was sent into a low Earth orbit Friday and that ground stations lost contact with it Monday. This occurred when the satellite was being boosted toward its higher, permanent orbit 22,300 miles above the equator over northern New Guinea.

Nothing Found

Loss of communication with the satellite took place eight seconds into a planned 26-second rocket firing, according to Japanese reports sent to the North American Air Defense Command.

A spokesman for the Air Defense Command, based at Colorado Springs, said that U.S. space tracking facilities had been searching for some sign of the missing satellite but had found nothing. He said that the U.S. facilities had not been tracking the Japanese satellite at the time of its disappearance.

But from what is known, the U.S. trackers said, the Japanese satellite seems to have been destroyed by an explosion or otherwise disabled at almost exactly the same stage in its flight and under the same circumstances as an RCA Corp. satellite, Satcom-3. That satellite's apogee kick motor, a small rocket designed to boost it into a higher orbit, had also just begun to fire when all communications were lost.

An RCA spokesman said that the company had all but abandoned hope of finding Satcom-3, a satellite that would have handled transmissions for cable television. The company has filed an insurance claim on its loss in the \$50-million mission. A panel of company and outside engineers is analyzing the data to try to determine what may have happened.

Aya-2 may still be found by tracking stations, as has happened in some previous instances, but the failure to locate it so far leaves little room for optimism.

atican Opposes Carbon-14 Test

of Turin Shroud

ROME, Feb. 27 (AP) — The Vatican is opposed to a carbon-14 test of the Shroud of Turin, which some Christians believe was a burial cloth of Jesus Christ. Italian news reports said yesterday.

Monseigneur Giulio Ricci, a Vatican expert on the shroud, was quoted as saying church officials are against the test because it would destroy part of the cloth, which bears the image of a bearded man with wounds said to have been suffered by Jesus.

In November, Robert Dinegar, a chemist at New Mexico's Los Alamos Scientific Laboratories and an Episcopal priest, made the most recent of repeated proposals for carbon-14 dating of the shroud, which is "locked in a silver box in a cathedral."

Mr. Dinegar, one of 40 scientists to run other tests on the shroud in October, 1978, said a carbon-14 test, which could date the cloth "plus or minus 100 years," would require only threads and two small strips removed from the shroud during repairs in 1973. He noted that the 778 tests produced evidence consistent with "the [traditional] history and origin of the cloth."

Park Assassin Said to Ask For Permission to Kill Self

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (WP) — Kim Jae Kyu, confessed assassin of South Korea's President Park Chung Hee, has sent a secret appeal to that country's highest court to be allowed to commit suicide rather than be executed. The suicide proposal was included in a court document privately circulated in Korea and made available to The Washington Post.

There is virtually no chance that South Korea's Supreme Court will comply with Kim's emotional plea, maintained in a 16-page memorandum prepared by his lawyers and submitted to the court Feb. 5. A final review of Kim's death sentence scheduled to be concluded next month with the execution expected to follow soon after.

The memorandum was couched in terms that made it to part a last political testament and to part an effort by Kim to depict himself as a patriot who shot and killed Park Oct. 26 to save the country from a bloodbath and to restore democracy.

Cultists Appeal To Rights Panel

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP) — The U.S.-based Church of Scientology has appealed to the European Commission on Human Rights in Strasbourg to block a British court ruling that two of its leaders be extradited to the United States on charges of organizing government departments in Washington. Scientologists, who have been suing with U.S. authorities for decades, claim that if Morrison Udong, a U.S. citizen, and Jane Embler, a British subject, are extradited, they will be jailed in human conditions. The Scientologists said that nine members jailed in the United States in December for conspiracy and left were subjected to brutal physical violence and attempted rape by their prisoners.



RUN FOR LIFE — Passengers flee from a flaming China Air Lines Boeing 707 that started burning and exploded after landing in Manila yesterday. Three of the 135 persons on board were missing and 50 were injured. The accident took

place when the Taiwanese airliner landed hard after a steep descent, bounced at least twice and skidded hundreds of yards before stopping, catching fire and exploding. Witnesses said that an engine had fallen off the plane before it landed.

Attitudes on Defense Are Considered to Be Changing

Japan Exercise Spurs Only Mild Anti-Military Protest

By William Chapman

TOKYO, Feb. 27 (WP) — Japan's navy has embarked on its first multinational training exercise against a background of domestic protest that is a faint echo of the anti-military turbulence of years past.

Ships and planes of the Maritime Self-Defense Force joined naval forces of four other Pacific countries yesterday in the central Pacific, ending its post-war tradition of abstaining from collective defense operations.

Japan has shared military operations for more than a decade with the United States, but for domestic political reasons stayed out of exercises involving other nations.

Its participation in this year's central Pacific exercise touched off a modest revival of the hostility toward military preparations that marked the late 1950s and 1960s.

Leftist parties and labor unions denounced it as a violation of Japan's anti-war Constitution while the small but violent underground chimed in with sporadic acts of sabotage.

About 5,500 demonstrators organized by the Socialist Party and affiliated labor unions protested Sunday at the naval port of Yokosuka, and national railway engineers yesterday expressed their disapproval by slowing more than 100 trains by 20 minutes on each run. Late last week, a radical group claimed responsibility for cutting communication cables at military installations.

But these and other minor incidents at bases were far less severe than the huge demonstrations that once confronted efforts to expand Japan's military preparations and to continue the U.S.-Japan security pact.

Protests Peaked in '60

Those protests reached a peak in the summer of 1960 when the government finally had to admit that it could not guarantee security for a visit of U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower. They continued throughout the 1960s but gradually subsided.

It would have been unthinkable in those days for Japan to send two destroyers, eight anti-submarine patrol aircraft and 700 seamen to join a four-nation force off Hawaii, as it did yesterday.

MacBride Defends Report For Unesco on News Flow

PARIS, Feb. 27 (AP) — Sean MacBride, chairman of a UNESCO-sponsored commission on international news gathering, today defended its controversial report as the most advanced document ever published in defense of press freedom.

Mr. MacBride, 76, a former Irish foreign minister and winner of both the Nobel and Lenin Peace Prizes, said he hopes the report would eventually help protect journalists in their battles for access to countries in upheaval and dissident sources.

"There is nothing deceptive, there is nothing double-edged in the report," Mr. MacBride said at a luncheon of the Anglo-American Press Association.

The key part of the report, released Friday, condemns censorship, urges that journalists everywhere be guaranteed access to all shades of political opinion, including dissidents, and asks that journalists help defend human rights.

But certain portions of the report brought immediate criticism from some elements of the Western press. An editorial page article in the International Herald Tribune on Monday expressed concern about a passage calling for "national legislation" to "limit the process of concentration and monopolization" in the media and to "circumscribe the action" of "transnationals," meaning international news organizations.

Mr. MacBride said the editorial was "unfair and ill-informed." He said that this particular passage could not be read out of the context of the report's strong declaration that "censorship or arbitrary control of information should be abolished."

Burns Says U.S. Needs 'Drastic' Inflation Steps

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (UPI) — Arthur Burns, former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said last night that the cost of living may have to rise several more points to jolt the United States into taking the steps needed to control inflation.

"The only way to get a handle on the inflation problem is through drastic therapy," Mr. Burns told reporters at Georgetown University. He said that neither President Carter nor Congress is bringing that about.

Mr. Burns said failure to control inflation could threaten democracy — "We've seen freedom collapse in other countries." If neither the Democratic nor the Republican Party takes the leadership to control inflation, he said, "some demagogue may arise and capture the public imagination."

Mr. Burns, who is teaching at Georgetown and doing research at the American Enterprise Institute, said agricultural price supports, protection of industries from foreign competition, and Social Security taxes all are adding to inflation, and he urged their overhaul.

He said wage-price controls should not be talked about until many other measures have been taken. Mr. Burns also said anti-inflation steps should include restrained money policy and a balanced federal budget.

Experienced Japanese observers think it would have been intolerable even four or five years ago. Many regard the light protest this year as reflecting a slow but steady change in Japanese attitudes toward defense, a change that gradually gives military leaders more maneuvering room in which to stretch the words of the Constitution to cover new types of military activity.

The Japanese naval units made a rendezvous off Hawaii with ships and planes of the United States, Australia, New Zealand and Canada to begin the 20-day exercise known as "Rimpac '80," a designation referring to countries on the rim of the Pacific Ocean.

The total force involves 41 ships, 200 aircraft, and 20,000 sailors and airmen in joint operations to test

China's First 747 Lands With Full Cargo of Pilots

PEKING, Feb. 27 (UPI) — China's first Boeing 747 jumbo jet landed at the Peking airport today after a 14-hour flight.

The jet, one of three 747s bought by China for \$156 million, was flown nonstop from Everett, Wash., where the aircraft was made.

A Boeing spokesman said the plane will be ready for use about April 1. The second and third planes are scheduled for delivery in June and September.

The plane that landed today will probably be flown first on the Peking-Tokyo or Peking-Paris route, aviation industry sources said.

Japan announced Feb. 2 that it had given China the right to use jumbos on the on the Peking-Tokyo route starting in April.

China and the United States have not signed an agreement to open air service, and no negotiations are expected before March.

The aircraft carried 22 pilots from the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China who have been in Seattle for two months learning to fly the plane.

Also aboard was a 35-member Boeing delivery crew that will spend

combat readiness, according to U.S. military officials here. Its schedule includes surface warfare and defensive tactics against submarines and aircraft.

To dilute domestic opposition to Japanese participation, the Japanese Defense Agency has insisted that its naval forces are merely participating in a "training exercise" to improve its sailors' skills, as authorized by law, "Rimpac '80," it asserts, is not a collective security operation aimed at any potential enemy, which would be a clear violation of the Constitution.

Socialists, Communists and leftist labor union leaders scoff at this explanation as being a bit of semantics designed to obscure the fact that Japan has taken another small step in expanding military operations, this time abroad.

Mauritania Turns To Moslem Law

NOUAKCHOTT, Mauritania, Feb. 27 (AP) — The ruling military council in this northwest African country has instituted Islamic law to deal with common criminals and might soon begin to cut off the hands of thieves and decapitate murderers.

Dahane Ould Ahmed Mahmoud, a spokesman for the military council, said yesterday that "modern law has not proved capable of curbing crime and criminals" in Mauritania, where he says crime has reached "alarming proportions."

Mr. Mahmoud provided no details on the rise in the crime rate. He said a new criminal court of Moslem law has been set up to deal with crimes "committed against people and their goods." The court, he said, will be headed by a magistrate of Moslem law, assisted by two councilors and two theologians.

She had lived most of her life in France.

Hans Staudinger
NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP) — Hans Staudinger, 80, an economist who fled Nazi Germany and became a dean at the New School for Social Research, died here Monday.

Mr. Staudinger, who had served as the dean emeritus of the school's graduate faculty of political and social science since 1959, was a high official in the economic, industrial and trade ministries of Germany's Weimar Republic in the 1920s and

Obituaries

Dr. William H. Gantt, 87, Leading U.S. Behaviorist

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27 (UPI) — Dr. William Horsley Gantt, 87, a pioneer in the study of behavioral psychology and the first English translator of the writings of Russian physiologist Ivan Pavlov, died yesterday after a long illness.

Dr. Gantt was the last living American to study under Pavlov, who is best known for his dogs that learned to salivate to the ringing of a bell. He founded the Pavlovian Society of North America and was the first to translate Pavlov's works into English.

An associate professor emeritus at the Johns Hopkins University Medical School, Dr. Gantt spent more than 50 years developing the Russian's ideas in his own field, the conditional heart reflex. He was considered the West's most eminent authority on the subject.

His work on behavior patterns in animals led to greater understanding of the causes of high blood pressure. In 1950, Dr. Gantt received the American Heart Association Award for research on hypertension and in 1946 he was given the Lasker Award for achievements in determining the causes of mental disease.

In 1920, while an intern at the University of Maryland, Dr. Gantt volunteered to serve in Herbert Hoover's American Relief Mission to Russia after World War I. It was there that he met Pavlov and began working in the Russian's laboratory.

Since the Soviet intervention of Afghanistan, the United States has stepped up its pressure to induce Japan to strengthen its defenses and has suggested that it take on more responsibility for defending its commercial shipping lanes through Southeast Asia.

She wrote several novels in English, but was best known to U.S. readers as the translator of a number of the most important figures in the French Roman Catholic literary renaissance of the early part of the century — Charles Peguy, Georges Bernanos and others. She also translated and adapted Tennessee Williams' "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof" into French.

She had lived most of her life in France.

Hans Staudinger
NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP) — Hans Staudinger, 80, an economist who fled Nazi Germany and became a dean at the New School for Social Research, died here Monday.

Mr. Staudinger, who had served as the dean emeritus of the school's graduate faculty of political and social science since 1959, was a high official in the economic, industrial and trade ministries of Germany's Weimar Republic in the 1920s and

early 1930s, rising to the position of secretary of state in the Ministry of Commerce in 1939.

In 1932, he was elected to the Reichstag as a Social Democrat and was an outspoken opponent of the Nazis. Shortly thereafter, Chancellor Franz von Papen removed him from his positions. Under the Nazis, he was arrested, beaten and imprisoned, then allowed to emigrate.

Joseph B. Collinson
PROVIDENCE, R.I., Feb. 27 (AP) — Retired Texttron Chairman Joseph B. Collinson, 65, died of head injuries suffered when he fell down a flight of stairs at his Barrington, R.I., home, an autopsy showed. His death was ruled an accident.

Mr. Collinson became chairman of Texttron, a diversified industrial concern, in March, 1978, when William Miller resigned to accept President Carter's nomination as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

Marianne Piccard
LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Feb. 27 (Reuters) — Mrs. Marianne Piccard, 84, widow of Swiss physicist Auguste Piccard, who pioneered exploration of the upper atmosphere and ocean depths, died here yesterday, her family announced today. Her husband died in 1962.

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Bonn's Targets Too High

LUNICH, Feb. 27 (AP-DJ) — The numerous indications that West Germany's economy will "not fail" to attain the government's targets for 1980. Rather, the outlook is for stagnation and a recession in the current year, the IFO Institute for Economic Research said today.

Despite the altogether gloomy outlook, IFO did not call for the government to stimulate the economy through special measures. IFO stressed the need for the government to pursue its current policy aimed at economic stability in a safe and acceptable growth rates for 1980.

IFO predicted that the inflation-adjusted growth rate of the gross domestic product would be only 2.2 percent instead of the "good 2 1/2 percent" the government forecast in January economic report.

The institute also said that the "expensive" in real terms, especially against other currencies in the European Monetary System.

Transactions Deficit

It forecast a deficit in the current account, which includes trade, services and transfer transactions, of 10-15 billion DM compared with a year's deficit of 9 billion DM and 1978's surplus of 17.4 billion DM and official projections of a 16-20 billion DM deficit.

IFO added that the deficit will not be temporary, as the government has said. Rather, the institute said that the gap primarily would be the result of higher prices for oil and raw materials. IFO forecasts oil prices will rise to an average of \$32 per barrel during 1980 from the current average price of \$29.

The institute, one of the five economic research institutes which regularly advises the government on cyclical trends, said the economic upturn which resulted in real GNP growth of 4.4 percent in 1979 is likely to have reached its peak.

"The recent strong growth is threatened, in the course of this year, to be replaced by stagnation, possibly by recession," IFO said.

It said all indicators point to a decline in industrial capacity utilization by this spring at the latest.

Growth impulses stemming from foreign business will be rather weak due to a marked slowdown in the expansion of international trade, IFO said, adding that it anticipates an average real GNP growth for all Western industrialized nations of 1 percent "at best" after 1979's 3-percent growth.

Contrary to the government's

view, IFO forecast the global economy would not receive any significant push in 1980 from higher defense spending and increased developmental aid.

IFO also predicted that West Germany's trade surplus would contract to 9 billion DM this year from 22.5 billion DM in 1979 and 41.2 billion DM in 1978.

Domestically, IFO said, indications point to a sharp decline in consumption because considerably higher energy costs are restricting consumers' purchasing power.

IFO noted that strong growth over the past 1 1/2 years in capital goods spending, unlike in previous cyclical upturns, was mainly for new technology and not for expansion of capacity.

The institute said it does not expect the inflation rate to decline significantly during 1980.

OECD Forecast Revised

PARIS, Feb. 27 (AP-DJ) — The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development now forecasts that its members are likely to experience average growth of 0.5 percent or more this year. Only two weeks ago, the OECD forecast that the Western industrialized nations and Japan would average zero growth for the year.

The upward revision is contained in a paper presented today to the OECD's steel symposium by Sylvia Ostry, head of the OECD's economics department.

Sources said that the improved forecasts reflected "surprisingly strong demand" late in 1979 and early 1980 in the United States, Japan and West Germany.

Interest-Rate War Spreads As Belgium Launches Salvo

LONDON, Feb. 27 — The world came firmly locked into another jirmish in the so-called interest-rate war today as Belgium raised its discount rate to a record level and economists forecast a similar increase from West Germany tomorrow.

In the United States, which parked the latest round of increases, bankers suggested that U.S. rates could soon go higher.

Already this month, the U.S.

Prices in France Up Sharp 1.9% During January

PARIS, Feb. 27 (AP-DJ) — Fueled by rising costs of energy and manufactured goods, French consumer prices surged 1.9 percent in January, the fastest monthly growth over two decades, with the retail price index rising to 236.8 percent of its 1970 base, the statistics institute reported today.

The January increase was the largest since the 1950s and was more than double rises of 0.8 percent in December and 0.7 percent in November. Retail prices in January were 12.9 percent above year-earlier levels.

The month's poor price performance was attributed to a 2.5-percent jump in manufactured product prices and an 8.3-percent increase in overall fuel prices. Food prices rose 0.8 percent while services increased 0.8 percent.

A sharp rise in the January price index had been widely expected following a series of increases resulting from the latest round of oil price hikes in December.

While the month's rise exceeded the 1.7-percent increase recorded in January, 1974, following a 1973 oil crisis, analysts noted that the impact of the latest oil-price increases is greater than the rise to pass on these increases quite rapidly to the consumer.

Over the year in January, manufactured goods' retail prices have increased 15.3 percent, food products 7 percent.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions — In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated			
Britain			
BOC International			
Revenue	1979	1978	
Profit	289.90	302.90	
Share	7.10	7.30	
Share	1.69	1.72	
IMI			
Revenue	611.98	524.01	
Profit	29.37	24.68	
Share	15.7	13.9	
Canada			
Hasky Oil			
Revenue	1,050.0	773.0	
Profit	93.10	65.20	
Share	8.40	5.91	
Don			
Bridgestone Tire			
Revenue	434,300.0	369,950.0	
Profit	25,320.0	14,940.0	
Sumitomo Chemical			
Revenue	550,610.0	434,950.0	
Profit	11,240.0	3,890.0	
Netherlands			
Douwe Eijbouts			
Revenue	1,280.0	1,000.0	
Profit	57.9	44.2	
United States			
Esmark			
Revenue	1,650.0	1,540.0	
Profit	21.35	17.25	
Share	0.93	0.81	
White Consolidated			
Revenue	2,010.0	1,660.0	
Profit	75.70	54.51	
Share	5.95	4.33	

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News and Notes

IBM anticipates having to borrowing more money this year, says senior vice president Paul Rizzo. But he "doubted" that IBM would "go to the equity market" to raise the funds.

"Hopefully, there will be a fixed-income market to go to," he told a meeting of securities analysts.

Last year, IBM made a public offering of \$1 billion in notes and debentures and placed \$300 million of notes with Saudi Arabia. Mr. Rizzo says IBM "expects capital expenditures to continue at high levels in the months ahead."

Capital expenditures last year totaled \$6 billion, of which \$4.2 billion went to finance rental equipment. If an increasing number of customers choose to lease computers rather than buy them outright, IBM expects to spend more than \$4.2 billion this year to finance the rental base.

Dome Mines sees record earnings in 1980, buoyed by soaring gold and steadily increasing oil prices. Given current high gold prices, earnings from gold sales in the first quarter — at an average price so far of over \$340.700 an ounce — should be fabulous, says President Malcolm Taschereau. Noting that over half the company's earnings in the recent past came from its 26-percent interest in Dome Petroleum, Mr. Taschereau also cites increased profits by Dome Petroleum as a factor in the company's improved performance.

First Chicago's rating by Moody's Investors Service has been cut. The agency cut the rating on the bank holding company's two outstanding long-term debt issues to double-A from triple-A. Moody's cited First Chicago's inability to match the superior level and stability of profits demonstrated in the past, the continuing impact of loan-related problems and to continuing shifts within senior management.

Toyota Motor, Japan's top automaker, has no intention of building cars in the United States. Government sources say Toyota Vice President Shigenobu Yamanoto told Foreign Minister Saburo Okita that the company "fears it doesn't pay to make capital investment in the United States under the present circumstances." The executive reportedly cited high U.S. wages and future competition from the U.S. auto industry as the major concerns. Nissan Motor, Japan's No. 2 automaker, has also maintained it has no plans to build U.S. manufacturing facilities. U.S. auto and labor leaders have accused Japanese automakers of exporting unemployment by their aggressive auto sales and major Japanese makers have been pressed to build cars in the United States or face mandatory quotas.

Mannesmann's earnings declined last year, fueled by a 2-percent drop in sales in 12.41 billion Deutsche marks. The West German steel, pipe, machinery and industrial-installations making concern reports exports declined 10 percent to 6.11 billion DM. But its preliminary report to shareholders did not mention a specific profit figure.

Big Board Prices Retreat

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 — New York Stock Exchange prices pulled back today over a wide front in heavy trading as the oil group, which had provided major support recently, succumbed to profit-taking.

Analysts said the oils, which had been climbing on reports and speculation about recent oil and gas finds, had simply become overextended.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 9.13 to 855.12 and declines led advances by about two in one as volume expanded to 46.43 million shares.

With the loss of support from the oils, there was little to hold the market up, analysts said. In recent sessions the oils and some rail and utility stocks with oil and gas interests were among the few bright spots in an otherwise dull market.

Mobil Off

In the group, active mobil lost 3 3/4 and Gulf Oil, California Standard, Indiana Standard, Ohio Standard and Atlantic Richfield all fell.

However, volume leader Texaco gained 1/4 to 40 1/2 after hitting a 52-week high of 41 1/2. It has been benefiting from speculation about a Baltimore Canyon well.

Also, Texaco said it found a deeper producing oil zone in the Blue Buttes Field in McKenzie County, N.D. The company said a well in the field tested 782 barrels of oil and 859,000 cubic feet of natural gas per day from a zone below 12,400 feet. Texaco has a 58-percent interest in the field and Amerada Hess a 41-percent interest.

IBM lost 2 1/4. Its capital spending will remain heavy in coming months.

Lockheed was a big loser, falling five to 33 3/4. Lockheed said that chairman Roy Anderson told a group of aerospace industry analysts yesterday that the company expects a year delay in the financial recovery on its Tri-Star commercial aircraft program. He also said anticipated higher borrowing costs will impact 1980 earnings.

Companies increasing their quarterly dividends included Avco Corp. to 12 cents a share, Boise Cascade to 43 1/4, Brenda Mines to 50, Comstock to 45, Dollar General to 9, GATX Corp. to 35, Interfinancial to 35, Maine Public Service to 48, Philip Morris to 40, Sam P. Walace to 7, Stanadyne to 38 and U.S. Fidelity to 70.

Tesoro Petroleum said it declared a quarterly dividend of 7 1/2 cents a share, payable March 25 to shareholders of record March 13. The company last paid a common stock dividend of 25 cents in October 1977.

In other developments, federal financial regulators placed a temporary ceiling on the amount of interest that may be paid on 2 1/2-year variable-rate time deposits at all U.S. banks and thrift institutions. The ceiling, which takes effect March 1, will be 12 percent for savings and loans, mutual savings banks and credit unions, and 11 1/2 percent for commercial banks. Compounding of interest will be permitted, so the effective yield for the instruments would be 12.94 percent for thrifts and 12.65 for banks.

Sears, Roebuck was indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of conspiracy and making false statements to U.S. Customs officials to conceal \$1.1 million in rebates from Japanese television manufacturers. The indictment earlier this week was the first of a series expected from grand juries in several cities that for the past year have been investigating alleged dumping of Japanese television sets in the U.S. market.

Defense Secretary Brown said additional budget requests may be ready for submission to Congress by April 1 to increase the Defense Department's proposed fiscal 1981 budget of \$158.2 billion.

Polaroid Still Inundated With Problems

BOSTON, Feb. 27 (AP-DJ) — Polaroid may earn twice as much this year as last, which means it is still in trouble, analysts say.

Estimates of 1980 profit run as high as \$2.60 a share — a nifty leap from last year's \$1.10 but only pennies more than it made in 1976 and considerably less than 1978's \$3.60.

To a lot of photo-industry followers on Wall Street, Polaroid is inundated with problems. A growth company facing a stagnant market, Polaroid depends on the introduction of flashy new products to stimulate growth.

While analysts are intrigued by the company's disclosure that 1979 research and development expenses climbed 27 percent, if Polaroid has anything coming out soon it is a well-kept secret, analysts agree.

Raw Materials Prices

The prices of its raw materials, particularly oil-based goods and silver, are rising and, analysts say, Polaroid has been slow to raise its prices to match those costs. However, one close Polaroid follower says, because of stockpiling, Polaroid did not have to buy any of the more expensive silver until this year.

The telling indicator of Polaroid's plight is the subject of takeover rumors, none of which analysts believe but all of which they have heard. "Total fabrications," sniffs Eugene Glazer, of Dean Witter Reynolds. Keeping to its policy, Polaroid would not comment on such things.

Nonetheless, Wall Street is not abandoning Polaroid. Its stock, trading around \$20 1/2 on the Big Board, still is a robust 20 times earnings, much higher than Kodak's price-earnings ratio of around eight and Bell & Howell's 10.

Brenda Landry, of Merrill Lynch, giving herself a lot of leeway, estimates 1980 net at anywhere between \$1.50 and \$2.25 a share. Mr. Glazer estimates \$2.60, and another analyst, asking anonymity, puts it at \$2.50.

Most analysts agree Polaroid faces flat sales as inflation takes its toll on sales of cameras and film.

Still, there is a lot of upbeat opinion about Polaroid in investment circles. The company cut its work force 10 percent last year and plans further firings. It apparently has given up the costly effort to sell Polaroid to consumers, who had resisted buying the instant movie system anyway. It has cut its inventories to \$411 million at year-end from a cumbersome \$512 million nine months earlier.

OPEC Wrestling Last Vestige of Seven Sisters Power

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

LONDON, Feb. 27 (NYT) — As recently as eight years ago, when few people in the West had heard of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the major international oil companies had a near stranglehold on the business.

They owned the oilfields; they dictated — sometimes even reduced — the price they paid for the oil; and they decided how much oil would be produced and where it would be produced. They were the all-powerful middlemen, moving great quantities of oil around.

Nowadays the major companies extract 45 percent of OPEC oil, just half as much as before. OPEC has steadily shown the majors of most of their power, reducing them almost to the status of contractors.

Now OPEC, having seized the whip hand in production, is making inroads on refining and marketing, one of the companies' remaining strongholds. Furthermore, the oil cartel may be approaching agreement on a pricing system that automatically protects its members' real income — one of its earliest and most cherished goals.

"Just the Jam"

"The international oil companies are just the jam in the sandwich," one U.K. oil company official said the other day. "I don't think the Seven Sisters exist anymore."

The "sisters" are the U.S. and European companies that until the 1970s dominated the world's largest and most important industry: Exxon, Mobil, Texaco, Gulf, Standard of California, British Petroleum and Royal Dutch/Shell.

As OPEC moves downstream and simultaneously puts more stress on conserving its oil by producing less, the companies are moving upstream to find their own, increasingly valuable, oil. Exploitation in Alaska's North Slope and Britain's North Sea, as well as recent promising finds in Canada and the United States are a vital element in the future of these corporations.

Until 1973, these vertically integrated companies made most of the

important decisions about 90 percent of OPEC's oil. But the 1973 oil revolution, sparked by the Arab-Israeli war, gave the producing countries a steadily firmer grip on official prices, production levels and crude-oil allocations.

Control over who gets the oil came about in two stages. In 1973 and 1974 the OPEC producers adopted a system of medium-term agreements made mainly with the principal companies. They gradually replaced these with more detailed and restrictive contracts, with a much wider range of buyers.

"This process," according to Rasal Abu-Khadra, a Kuwaiti economist, "is expected to be completed in 1980, and with its consummation, the oil majors will lose their ability to adjust supply with demand."

OPEC's Power

One oilman, the head of MidEast operations for a U.S. company remarked: "We used to be able to look at the Mideast as one vast reservoir of oil. We'd parcel it out wherever we had commitments. But that power is gone."

OPEC's commanding power, when combined with the limited ability of some members to absorb their immense revenues, means there is no longer a strong relationship between how much oil is produced and the need for income to finance national programs.

Saudi Arabia, for example, could cut its production from 60 to 70 percent without any undue financing difficulties, estimates Wood, Mackenzie & Co., a U.K. brokerage house specializing in oil.

One of the many effects of the companies' loss of power is that they now must often buy oil from numerous sources in small quantities, this means more tankers and more stops to load them. One industry executive estimates it now takes some 11 percent more tonnage to move the same amount of oil than it took only two years ago.

Now that their control over pricing and production is nearly complete, the 13 OPEC members are reviving plans to move downstream

into such projects as building their own refineries. Kuwait hints, for instance, that its state-owned company may invest in overseas refinery projects, and Mobil and Shell may build refineries for Saudi Arabia.

Trend Reinforced

Firm prices and OPEC depletion policies, said Wood, Mackenzie in an exhaustive new study, "will reinforce the trend to concentrate investment upstream" in energy and other resources, primarily in the more politically stable parts of the world. "The main sources of profits growth will come at the upstream end due to higher oil and natural gas prices and, in certain instances, higher production levels," the study said.

Meanwhile, at a meeting here last week, six OPEC members agreed on a draft plan that would automatically maintain the value of OPEC oil by adjusting prices each quarter to take account of inflation in industrialized countries and to link the cost of crude to a basket of their currencies (NYT, Feb. 24).

But even with OPEC in the driver's seat, most oilmen remain convinced that the international companies still have a major place in the world oil scene. For one thing, they believe their technical know-how will always be needed, and some OPEC downstream activities give them opportunities as well.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 27

Table with multiple columns listing stock prices for various companies including IBM, General Electric, and others. Includes sub-sections for 'Continued from Page 9' and 'High Low Close'.

Toronto Stocks

Table listing Toronto stock prices for companies like Alcan, Inco, and others.

High Low Close

Table listing high, low, and close prices for various commodities and currencies.

Old Court DOLLAR COMMODITY TRUST

Text describing the Dollar Commodity Trust and its offerings.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Text describing the Amsterdam Depositary Company and its services.

SONY CORPORATION (CDR)

Text describing Sony Corporation and its CDR offering.

Valuers White Weld S.A.

Text describing Valuers White Weld S.A. and its services.

Gold Options prices in S.O.L.

Table listing gold options prices in S.O.L. for various contracts.

Montreal Stocks

Table listing Montreal stock prices for companies like Alcan, Inco, and others.

European Gold Markets

Table listing European gold market prices for various locations.

Gold Options prices in S.O.L.

Table listing gold options prices in S.O.L. for various contracts.

Valuers White Weld S.A.

Text describing Valuers White Weld S.A. and its services.

Chicago Futures

Table listing Chicago futures prices for various commodities.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Table listing U.S. commodity prices for various goods.

Open High Low Close

Table listing open, high, low, and close prices for various commodities.

Open High Low Close

Table listing open, high, low, and close prices for various commodities.

Open High Low Close

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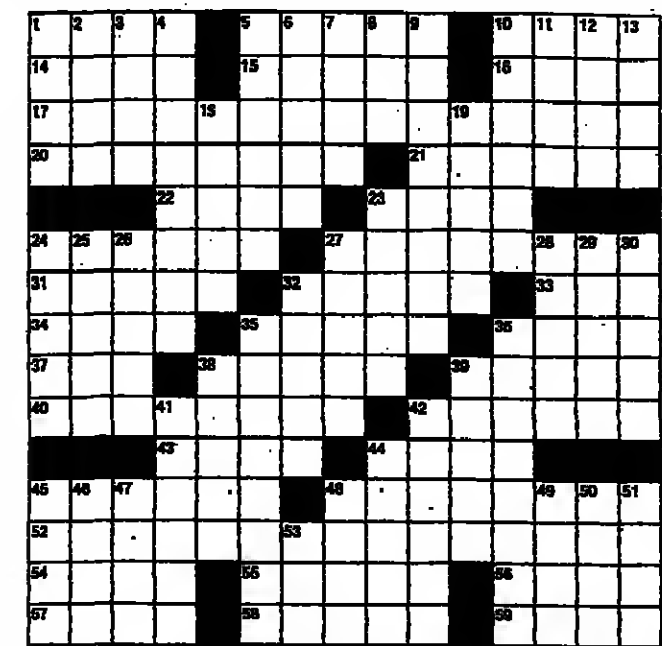
Table listing open, high, low, and close prices for various commodities.

Open High Low Close

Table listing open, high, low, and close prices for various commodities.

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



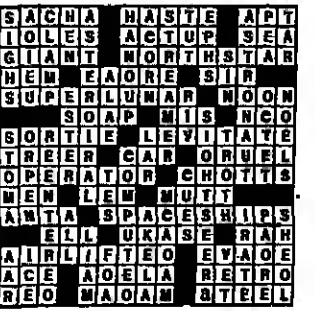
ACROSS

- 1 Fundamentals
- 5 Bringing ruin
- 9 Cut
- 14 Subject of U.S.S.R.-U.S. talks
- 15 Humble
- 18 Writer's nom de plume
- 17 Certain mediators
- 20 Charms
- 21 Plasterwork
- 22 — point (canvass work)
- 23 Source of supplies
- 24 Arm of the Mediterranean
- 27 Music for two or more
- 31 Worry
- 32 Fixed patterns
- 33 Common level
- 34 "Yesterday"
- 35 Daggers
- 36 Used a moped
- 37 Sugar type
- 38 Proverbial fly catcher
- 39 Disguise
- 40 Made a bid

DOWN

- 2 Charles's pet
- 3 Starr of football
- 4 Caviar source
- 5 Atlanta athlete
- 6 Seconds
- 7 Russian news service
- 8 Tough wood
- 9 Ferocious felines
- 10 Measures, in France

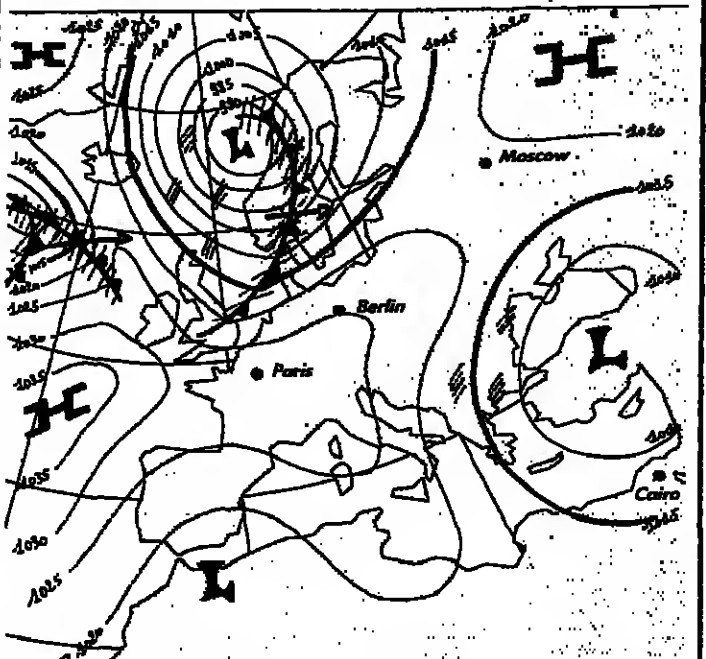
Solution to Previous Puzzle



WEATHER

ALGARVE	13	F	Fair	MADRID	5	F	Fair
AMSTERDAM	4	F	Foggy	MIAMI	10	F	Cloudy
ANKARA	1	C	Cloudy	MILAN	11	S	Foggy
ATHENS	9	C	Cloudy	MONTREAL	12	C	Cloudy
BEIRUT	14	O	Overcast	MOSCOW	—	24	Fair
BELOGRADE	1	S	Snow	MUNICH	3	F	Foggy
BERLIN	—	26	Snow	NEW YORK	—	26	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	1	S	Snow	NICE	15	F	Fair
BUDAPEST	1	S	Snow	OSLO	—	23	Foggy
CASABLANCA	16	F	Fair	PARIS	4	F	Foggy
COPENHAGEN	1	S	Snow	PRAGUE	8	S	Foggy
COSTA DEL SOL	14	S	Snow	ROME	15	F	Fair
DUBLIN	4	F	Fair	STOCKHOLM	8	S	Foggy
EDINBURGH	16	F	Fair	TENNESSEE	16	F	Cloudy
FLORANCE	1	S	Snow	TEL AVIV	9	F	Fair
FRANKFURT	2	F	Foggy	TOKYO	15	F	Fair
GENEVA	1	S	Snow	TUNIS	1	S	Foggy
HILINKI	—	26	Overcast	VIENNA	—	26	Foggy
HOUSTON	16	C	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	2	S	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	1	S	Snow	ZURICH	2	S	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	10	S	Snow				
LISBON	13	S	Snow				
LONDON	7	F	Foggy				
LOS ANGELES	22	F	Clear				

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Thursday



Chef in Britain Close to Cracking, Passes Boiling Point on Principle

OXFORD, England, Feb. 27 (UPI) — How should an egg be boiled? A cook at Oxford University had some very strong opinions on this simple question.

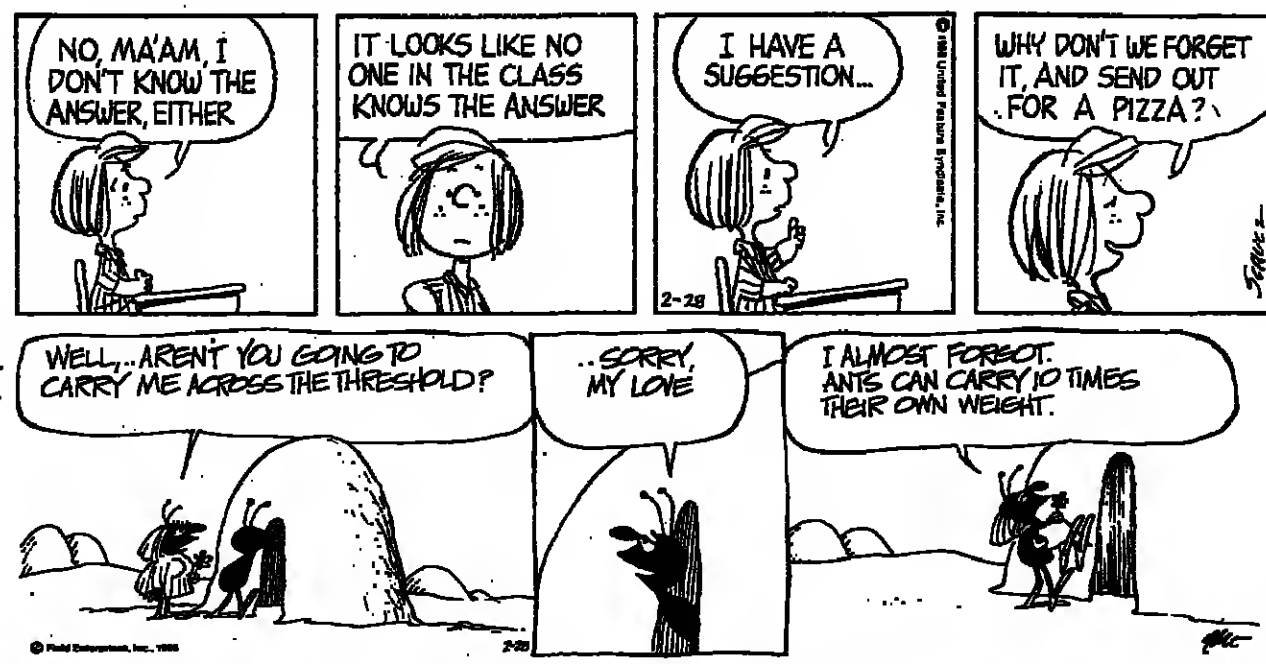
Chef John Pawlec, always boiled an egg by putting it in a saucepan of cold water, then lighting the gas.

But he was severely reprimanded by the head chef at Brasenose college, who held that the egg should be lowered gently into bubbling water to achieve a perfect result.

Mr. Pawlec, a cook for 14 years, flew into a rage over the issue, smashed the kitchen windows and threw food all over the floor, causing an estimated £1,000 (\$2,200) damage, a court was told here.

Mr. Pawlec was ordered to return for sentencing.

PEANUTS



B. C.



BLONDIE



B. C.



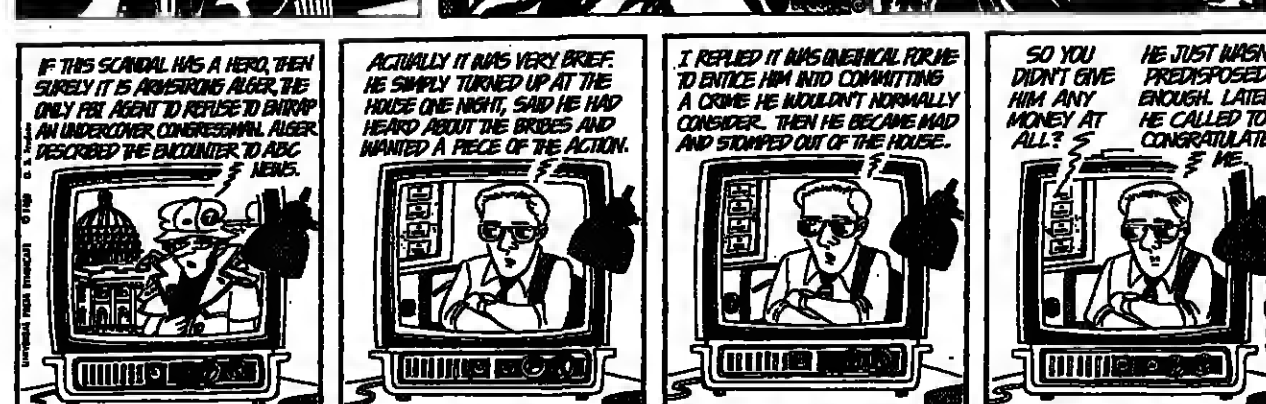
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



DONESBURY



JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE LETTERS OF GUSTAVE FLAUBERT, 1830-185
Selected, edited and translated by Francis Steegmüller.
The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press.
Illustrated. 250 pp. \$12.50.
Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

AT the age of 29, Flaubert had three literary projects in mind. "Une Nuit de Don Juan" consisted chiefly of two dialogues, one about the Don's way of life and one about earthly and mystical love. "Amélie" was an "Oriental" story about a woman who wanted to sleep with a god. A "Flemish" novel would depict a young girl who died a virgin and mystic after living with her mother and father in a small provincial town.

There was no hint that Flaubert was capable of conceiving and writing "Madame Bovary" — except in his letters, which are now brilliantly edited, translated and annotated by Francis Steegmüller. Here, after a few boringly conventional love letters to his mistress Louise Colet, Flaubert finally settles down to his "eternal hubbub of Forms and Ideas."

In one of the longest apostrophes in literature, Flaubert used Louise Colet, who, according to Steegmüller, was a "luscious" woman, as a captive audience for his evolving literary theories. He was talking to himself, but fortunately for us, he wrote it all down and mailed most of it to her. Except for a few letters to friends and to his mother, she was his diary. In an age like ours which is not given to letter writing, we forget what an important part it used to play in people's lives.

"When I was still very young," Flaubert writes, "I had a complete presentiment of life. It was like a nauseating smell of cooking escaping through a ventilator." On a trip to the Middle East with Maxime Du Camp, he says that, on one occasion, when he was seized by prostitutes in a bazaar, he deliberately denied his impulse to go with them.

In order to preserve the sweet sadness of the scene, and engrave it deeply in my memory." On another occasion, when he did not abstain, he was bitten by bedbugs and wrote: "For me, they were the most enchanting touch of all. Their nauseating odor mingled with the scent of her skin, which was dripping with sandalwood oil. I want a bitter undertaste in everything." Cultivating the proverbial melancholy after love, Flaubert said:

"Yes, that man has missed something who has never awakened in anonymous bed beside a face will never see again, and who never left a brothel at sunrise feeling like throwing himself into a river out of pure disgust for life."

In such letters, we can already feel the mood of "Madame Bovary." We can sense her boredom and sadness struggling with desperate romanticism. She has been sentenced to a world in which "the picturesque has almost disappeared," in which there are no "masked balls of the imagination."

Turning to questions of technique, formulating the ideas that will produce "the first modern novel," Flaubert writes that "it is small thing to be simple." "It is more genius," he continues, "to be in proper style, 'Close the door,' 'He wanted to sleep,' than to give all the literature courses in the world."

He worried about "how to me quickly without being dry." "I wondered whether he could assume that 'ideas are action.' He was a first novelist to believe that 'an idea in his book must be like G in the universe, present everywhere and visible nowhere.' He wanted his readers to feel 'a kind of amazement,' to be 'overwhelmed with knowing why,' to ask 'how is that done?'"

With "Madame Bovary" in mind we can see an ironic counterpoint between her grand passion to Flaubert's uninspired relationship to Louise Colet. It is a further irony that, in spite of her ardent feminism, Madame Colet wanted him to write to her not about his ideas, but about her sexual charms.

Steegmüller has eliminated some of Flaubert's letters to her, and this, as in everything else, he seems to have done the right thing. The first of two volumes of selections from his correspondence, "The Letters of Gustave Flaubert 1830-1857," is a splendid, intimate account of the development of a writer who changed the nature of the novel.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

W. H. AUDEN
The Life of a Poet
By Charles Osborne. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.
Illustrated. 336 pp. \$17.95.
Reviewed by James Atlas

AUDEN insisted that he wanted a biography of him written, and urged his friends to destroy his letters. It was a futile wish, of course, and one that he himself would have been sorry to see obeyed. For all his professed distaste of such a genre, Auden was an inveterate literary gossip. He reviewed biographies, memoirs and collections of letters with ill-concealed enthusiasm, and his poetry was no less anecdotal than his criticism; "Letter to Lord Byron," published when he was 29, gave a great many particulars about his own background and character. Toward the end of his life, he became more candid still, discoursing in plain language on the intimate details of his life. For Auden, recalled the pianist Charles Rosen in a memorial volume of tributes, the distinction between public and private was a serious game "in which he decided all the rules."

The matter is no longer in his own hands, but it must be said that his first biographer has been very faithful indeed to the poet's interpretation of these rules. Charles Osborne, a good friend of Auden's in his later years, has given us a reverential portrait of the poet in his dotage, when he cultivated the pose of a dour, snobbish homosexual with "a positively Goethe-like appreciation of his own importance."

On this aspect of Auden, Osborne can be very diverting indeed; his biography is rich in clever anecdotes. Auden, proposing to the moonstruck pianist Igor Stravinsky that he set the German word *millionen* to music — "Think how you could aspirate the final syllable, Igor, and keep it going, page after page, like the compounding of interest," Auden quoting famous lines and substituting "your mother" for the original pronoun: "Your mother is the resurrection and the life. If she be lifted up, she will lift up all men unto her."

Still, "W.H. Auden: The Life of a Poet" is really no more than a chatty compendium of reminiscences that confirms Osborne's self-confessed "natural sloth." Relentlessly chronological, he has made no effort to create a thematic narrative.

and his failure to interpret Auden character — so consistent that seems more like a refusal — can infuriating. Time and again he tells past significant revelations, if to ponder their implications would be impolite. "I have thought of you a lot during the past year," Auden confides to a variety of Stephen Spender, "as I have been in a great personal crisis." What is the nature of this crisis? (boredom doesn't even allude to it.) I method is Disraeli: Never apologize, never explain.

No doubt Auden will eventually be entrusted to a biographer appropriate of his resourcefulness a curiosity. Born in the Midlands, child of a physician, he had a more practical sensibility than many poets. His early reading tended toward works with such utilitarian titles "Machinery for Metalliferous Mines," and his original ambition was to be a mining engineer. He joined the pastoral nostalgia of a dread of modern technology so evident in Yeats; industrial landscape — "fields of apparatus," he called them — were as inspiring to Auden as the Cornish landscape to Wordsworth.

Avid for experience and quick master many disciplines, Auden traveled to Iceland and China, lived in Berlin, produced scripts for documentaries about coal mines and postal service, translated Goethe, collaborated with Chester Kallman on the libretto for Stravinsky's "The Rake's Progress" and with Benjamin Britten on a variety of projects; when he felt constricted by his life in England, he moved New York. He was deeply civilized in the sense that he knew literature and music, was familiar with several cultures and widely read in history and it was only when he found himself stranded in a world where city was little valued that he chose to retreat from it. But Auden, perhaps even more than Eliot, was the poet who registered and defined the nature of modern consciousness, and he deserves a more ambitious biography.

James Atlas is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, South opened one club, rebid one no-trump, and continued to game when his partner raised. West had a normal heart lead, but chose his singleton diamond.

South won in dummy with the jack and then misguessed by playing the club queen. West won with the king and shifted to a low heart. This was won with the queen in dummy, and when another club was led, it was a shock to find East void.

The nine was played from the closed hand. West ducked, and South seized his chance. He ran his diamond winners, and West kept two cards in each of the other suits.

A spade was led to the nine, losing to the queen, and West returned that suit. This set up a ruff and play. South took the ace, ended the club ace and led the club ten. West was forced into the lead and the he king gave South his ninth trick.

NORTH
♠ J1043
♥ Q4
♦ QJ6
♣ Q32

WEST
♠ Q82
♥ A J63
♦ 4
♣ KJ874

EAST
♠ K85
♥ 10875
♦ 108852
♣ 3

SOUTH (D)
♠ A97
♥ K82
♦ A73
♣ A1096

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South West North East
1♣ Pass 1♥ Pass
1NT Pass 2NT Pass
3NT Pass Pass
West led the diamond four.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

February 27, 1988			
	Yen	Yen	
Asahi Chem.	183	Mitsubishi Heavy Ind.	191
Asahi Glass	353	Mitsubishi Chem.	252
Fujian	627	Mitsubishi Corp.	745
Fuji Nip. Print	524	Mitsubishi Elec	303
Hitachi Bank	415	Mitsubishi Co.	275

484	Alfa Romeo	176
485	Alstom	177
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ADVERTISEMENT

February 27, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown above are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of those Swiss funds whose quotations are listed on the right. The following table of quotations indicates the assets of each fund as of 1/27/80 and the 12-month return.

<p>(m) — monthly; (r) — regularly; (i) — irregularly.</p> <p>BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:</p>		<p>Other Funds</p>	
— (d) Boardbond	SF 655.20	(w) Alexander Fund	\$11.24
— (d) Combor	SF 645.50		
— (d) Combor	SF 710.00		

Summary of CSR Ltd's interim report for the half year ended 30 September 1979 and recent

PROFIT AND REVENUE
Tha CSR Ltd group consolidated net profit before

higher than for the corresponding period last year. Gross revenue was \$US1085.6 million — a rise of

34%. Shareholders benefited from increases in shares and dividend per share.

OPERATIONS

increased during the half year. World sugar prices have improved further and the USA became a member of the International Sugar Agreement. A

new long term sugar contract was signed with South Korea. The upturn in the rural economy resulted in improved contributions from the pastoral activities.

Sales volumes of most CSR group products improved although activity in the Australian

Minerals and chemicals division
Shipments of iron ore, alumina, copper and

chemicals, were higher. Coal shipments increased.

Grove Alumina Ltd (51% CSR) took up a 35% share in the proposed 220 000 tonnes per annum aluminium smelter in New South Wales. At 31 January CSR was entitled to 75% of Thless

FINANCE

Authorized capital was increased from \$US222 million to \$US333 million in July. Issued capital was increased by \$US31.6 million to \$US171 million by a one-for-four rights issue.

CSR shares are being issued to purchase publicly held shares in Western Collieries Ltd, The

Haughton Sugar Co Ltd and Thiess Holdings Ltd. Cash consideration is being largely internally funded. An underwriting agreement was entered into for 30 million of the Thiess stock units being

was arranged with the Union Bank of Switzerland. Such overseas facilities now total \$1.14 billion.

A private placement of \$US27.8 million debentures was made in Australia. CSR Finance Ltd (100% CSR) has recently made two issues of promissory notes, each of \$111.1 million.

OSK 1 O'Connell Street
Sydney Australia

Exchange rate: \$A1 ≈ \$US1.17

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Figure 1. Schematic representation of the experimental design. The subjects were divided into two groups: the control group and the experimental group. The control group received a placebo (P) and the experimental group received a combination of P and a specific intervention (I). The subjects were then divided into two subgroups: the control subgroup and the experimental subgroup. The control subgroup received a placebo (P) and the experimental subgroup received a combination of P and a specific intervention (I). The subjects were then divided into two subgroups: the control subgroup and the experimental subgroup. The control subgroup received a placebo (P) and the experimental subgroup received a combination of P and a specific intervention (I).

Art Buchwald

The Sickness Game: One Flu the Coop

WASHINGTON — This is the time of year for flu dropping. Since nearly everyone has had the flu, the object of the game is to impress on the other person that your flu was worse than theirs.

The opening:
I had the flu in October. I think I was the first one in Silver Spring to get it.

The party:
Was it the virus B Singapore strain, or last year's Hong Kong variety?

My doctor thinks the bug came from Kuala Lumpur via the Khyber Pass.

The thrust:
Oh, yes my cleaning woman had that. She claims to have been in bed for two days, but it wouldn't surprise me if she just wanted some time off.



Buchwald

I think I got mine on the Concorde. I was seated next to Bo Derek and she kept talking to me the whole trip. Well, a week later Ronan Barrett revealed on the "Good Morning, America" show that Bo had the flu, and I put two and two together (12 points).

He said on the phone to stay in bed and drink plenty of fluids and take aspirin (no points).

Mine came to the house and stayed for 15 minutes. He even took out his stethoscope and listened to my chest (20 points).

What did he tell you to do?

Stay in bed, drink plenty of liquids and take aspirin.

What did you say to him?

I said I wanted a second opinion. (Game's over.)

The an of flu dropping is becoming very sophisticated. The scoring depends on:

1 — How one contracted it.
2 — The length of time one had it.

3 — The amount of suffering involved (having had intestinal flu as opposed to the chest kind is worth more points).

Let us deal with some concrete illustrations.

I've had the flu before but this little devil stays on and on. It's been six weeks now (5 points).

My brother had it for three months. He used up 33 boxes of Kleenex (8 points).

I was so sick I couldn't even go to the Favarotti rectal (10 points).

I had to cancel a trip to Hawaii (10 points). Then my wife got it and we gave up our tickets to the Super Bowl (10 points).

I've never been sick in my life (2 points). But I went to the Jockey Club for dinner. Elizabeth Taylor and John Warner were at the next table, and he was telling her to keep her mouth shut when he was making a political speech, and she was coughing and sneezing, and I swear I must have got the bug from her (15 points).

London's Leading Gossips

Columnists Battle for Readers in the War of Name-Dropping

By Nikki Finke

LONDON (AP) — Passat. Wanna hear the latest? Princess Margaret and Roddy, Prince Charles and Lady Jane, divorcee Jane or commoner Sabrina. David Frost and Anyone.

Britain has a seemingly insatiable appetite for gossip.

Every day, the lives of royalty, politicians or just plain millionaires are exposed without mercy for the pleasure of the public. It's all big business on Fleet Street, where tabloids wage a Name in the News war to sell millions of newspapers.

His own background rooted among Britain's wealthy, Dempster claims his prose is read every morning by Princess Margaret as she breakfasts in bed "because she gets a giggle out of it."

"There would be no such thing as British gossip without the class system," the 38-year-old writer says.

"The reason people read me is because they demand information about people they can never hope to meet or see, but would like to know about because they're in some small way — affect their lives."

For better or for worse, it is this philosophy that guides much of Britain's gossip columns. Some think it goes too far.

The chairman of the British Press Council, Lord Shawcross, has bitterly attacked the gossips

for "deplorable" intrusions into people's privacy and readers who "gloat over the misfortunes of others."

"This is no excuse for journalists to pander to such unwholesome tastes," the chairman declared in a recent statement.

British gossip columns routinely receive a lot of hate mail, such as this letter to the Daily Express:

"As a loyal British subject and keen royalist, would you please try to explain why you and other journalists find it so necessary to stalk and pry around after H.R.H. Princess Margaret and Mr. Roddy Llewellyn?"

Dempster's wealthy background and marriages to a countess and a descendant of King Edward VII make him different, for he moves in the same trendy circle as the people he writes about.

While other gossip columnists are reduced to bribing butlers or posing as waiters to get into Smart Set parties, Dempster is usually on the guest list — and the envy of his colleagues.

"When I was growing up it was uncommonly vulgar to be a journalist. I am not so sure it isn't," Dempster says.

"But I've done an enormous favor to British journalism by bringing gossip out of the closet and putting it on a footing where it is now the most respected area of our profession."

Dempster's rivals accuse him of writing too nicely about the aristocracy.

Even his employer, Lord Rothemann, has described Dempster's writing recently as a "an old cold fried potato." Dempster is leaving the Mail on April 3 after a prolonged contract dispute.

While Dempster's column has been the target of dozens of libel suits, he claims he is a "stickler for accuracy" and will print everything gossip can confirm one way or another.

"And if people don't like it, they don't like it. You take a risk every time that you're going to offend someone," he says.

Even the British gossip mill has its standards.

Most columnists say they wouldn't publicize an adulterous affair unless "the husband is making a monkey out of his wife," or a



Gossipist Dempster

Clock Accurate To Trillionth Of A Second

WASHINGTON (WP) — It doesn't tick, there's no spooze alarm, and at 1,500 pounds it is too heavy to throw against the wall.

For a \$400,000 clock, about the only thing the world's most accurate chronometer does inarguably is measure time down to the trillionth of a second.

"Not much happens in a trillionth of a second," said Lauren Rueger, the man who perfected the latest in a line of atomic clocks.

Rueger and other scientists at the Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory in Laurel, Md. instantly measure the "pico second" — about the time it takes light to travel the thickness of a credit card.

Although Rueger's clock will not cause much of a ripple in the ordinary world, it is important for scientists studying outer space with probes such as Voyager.

Funded by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the 5-foot-high device of more than 50,000 parts, took 14 people more than five years to perfect.

Who are the gossips? Undoubtedly the best known is Nigel Dempster, the Daily Mail columnist who admits to wrecking many a romance or reputation.

Among Britain's wealthy, Dempster claims his prose is read every morning by Princess Margaret as she breakfasts in bed "because she gets a giggle out of it."

"There would be no such thing as British gossip without the class system," the 38-year-old writer says.

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homosexual alliance unless one partner is a security risk.

But Dempster complains that U.S. gossip writers are "too bloody tame." He says he would have exposed former U.S. Rep. Wilbur Mills' alcohol troubles long before the Fanne Fox affair.

"If only someone had written about it before, he might have saved himself," Dempster maintains.

"It's in the public interest to report when politicians have drinking problems or girlfriends."

What does the future hold in store for gossip?

"There aren't any great stories ahead," he notes sadly.

"The next two events will be Prince Charles' marriage and Princess Anne's divorce. I don't think Capt. Mark Phillips can put up with her much longer. I give them at most five years."

As for Prince Charles, "he's become rather boring, like an over-worked mine. There's not much left there."

Properly horrified, that's what the British were when the Americans, spurred on by a turn-of-the-century New York tea merchant named Thomas Sullivan, took to taking their tea using little disposable bags. But like so many other American conveniences, the tea bag has become by now a part of the British way of life, and that brings us to a consideration of the achievement of R.J. Endean, winner of the first prize in a competition, sponsored by London's Yachting Monthly magazine, to devise a way to dispose of tea bags at sea. The magazine's editors felt compelled to do something drastic because, it seems, tea bags and boats don't mix. Soggy bags stain deck and, tossed overboard, even blemish fiberglass

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PEOPLE: Marta Casals Istomin

In Kennedy Center Post

Marta Casals Istomin, an accomplished cellist whose husband is the concert pianist Eugene Istomin and who was married to the late Pablo Casals, has been appointed artistic director of the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington. Mrs. Istomin will head its programming in the performing arts, except for theatrical presentations. Her duties are roughly those previously performed by Martin Feinstein, who advanced the center's reputation by bringing in major companies from abroad, including the Paris Opera and the Vienna State Opera. He left last fall to head the Washington Symphony Company and the National Symphony Orchestra. Mrs. Istomin, a 43-year-old native of Puerto Rico, was married to Pablo Casals for 17 years and helped him establish the Casals Festival in Puerto Rico.

Dong Kingman, the New York watercolorist, is one of the most peripatetic men in the world, traveling hundreds of thousands of miles a year, painting skylines, landscapes and seascapes of famous places. He's currently en route to India to execute a watercolor of the Taj Mahal by moonlight. "To capture the desired mood of romance and beauty, the moon must be caught at its fullest during the clearest period of the year," Kingman said. "A specific time and a date has been set for the sketching — 7 1/2 minutes past midnight on March 1." At 12:07:30 Saturday morning, the artist will start his watercoloring, working less than a half-hour. Then he'll get in a waiting limousine and head back to New York. "You might call it just another moonlighting job," he said.

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